

Lynchings 1939

Alabama.

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Rape, Alleged Attacks by Negroes

# Selma Girl Kills Insulting Negro

## Justifiable Homicide Coroner's Verdict

SELMA, ALA., Oct. 21.—(Special)—Esther Barnes, 20, daughter of T. P. Barnes, who is employed by the Selma Manufacturing Company, was held in the office of Sheriff R. F. Hamner, awaiting the investigation of the killing of Ed McKee, 27-year-old negro, who was shot to death by the young woman early this morning. The shooting occurred at the home of Mr. Barnes, 14 miles from the city on the Range Line Road between 8:30 and 9 o'clock, and according to Miss Barnes's statement was the outgrowth of insulting remarks made to her by the negro. Coroner Andrew Brislin's verdict was justifiable homicide.

After being brought to Selma shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon by Deputies Arthur Sample and L. E. Beck, Miss Barnes told her story to Sheriff Hamner, Solicitor Joseph James, Deputy Sample and a representative of The Advertiser. She declared that after the negro, who had been employed as a farm hand on the place for the past two years, had been sent out to feed the stock and milk the cows, he returned to the house for breakfast which she served him. When he finished he asked her where her sister, Mrs. Minnie Mason, was. Miss Barnes replied that Mrs. Mason had carried Mr. Barnes to work and that she would not return until after the picture show this afternoon. The negro is then said to have declared: "Well, honey, you'll be all alone won't you. I am going out in the field for a few minutes and then I'll be back."

After making the threatening and insulting remarks, McKee is said to have left the house. A few minutes later, Miss Barnes saw him approaching the house. She took a small .22 caliber, single action rifle and fired once in the direction of the man, the bullet taking effect in his neck severing his jugular vein causing instant death. Miss Barnes states that she fired to scare the man away, and that she did not intend to hit him. The negro is said to have been about 175 yards away from the young lady when she fired.

Miss Barnes told Sheriff Hamner that she had previously had trouble with the negro, two weeks ago this morning, when he found her alone. She stated that this morning was the first time that she had been alone in the house since that time.

The story told by the young woman in the office of Sheriff Hamner this afternoon differs decidedly from the one told to Deputies Sample and Beck when they arrived there shortly after noon, they took \$35 and is said to have choked

say. She told them that the negro's death was accidental. That she had been shooting birds in front of the house, when the negro approached and while still at some distance from her placed his cap on a stick and held it over his head. He then invited her to shoot at it. In doing so the bullet struck the man, she stated, and he screamed to her that she had shot him.

While being questioned about the shooting Miss Barnes remained quite calm and composed and answered the questions asked her quietly, giving clear and concise story of the encounter.

Coroner Brislin made an investigation of the shooting this afternoon and reported to the solicitor tonight.

the 14-year-old girl to keep her from giving the alarm. No attempt was made to assault the girl otherwise, it is reported.

It will be remembered by those who have been reading the papers that certain articles have been carried with respect to Negroes attacking white women. Now for the Sheriff to come forth with a statement that only one case is apparent is rather interesting news, and certainly gives relief to a large number of people of this community who had reason to be disturbed and grieved over such foul and savage attacks as were reported in the daily papers. These kind of things and such unfair reports are the beginning of ugly and unchecked race feeling which is capable of breeding untold amount of race trouble. Race riots have come from less serious reports.

### KILLED NEGRO FOR INSULT, GIRL DECLARES

Selma, Ala., October 21.—(P)—Miss Esther Barnes, 20, was being held by Dallas county authorities here tonight for questioning by Sheriff R. F. Hamner that she shot and killed Edward King, 27-year-old negro, when he insulted her.

Sheriff Hamner said no formal charge would be filed against the young woman until he completes his investigation. She was docketed at the sheriff's office as "held for investigation."

Miss Barnes telephoned authorities after she had fired one shot from a small caliber pistol into the negro's throat. ~~After~~ officers she was at her home, 14 miles from here, with two small children when King, who was employed as a cowboy, entered and made improper advances. She ordered the negro away, she said, and when he returned later she shot him.

## NEGROES ARE NOT GUILTY OF ATTACKS ON WHITE WOMEN

Sheriff Downs denies there is a wave of terrorism sweeping over Jefferson County in connection with alleged attacks on white women by Negro men. This statement was confirmed at the Sheriff's office Wednesday, Nov. 6. So far as the sheriff ~~is aware~~ there has been only one recently in which a Negro was involved. That occurred as early as last Sunday night at a residence in Fulton Springs when an alleged Negro burglar took \$35 and is said to have choked

Lynchings - 1929

Rape by Whites

# LUMBERMAN FACES STATUTORY CHARGE

R. E. Hardin Surrenders To Tuscaloosa Officers; Wanted In Green County

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Aug. 14.—(Special) — R. E. Hardin, 60, well known Tuscaloosa County lumberman, surrendered to police officials here today and was jailed on a charge of carnal knowledge of the girl involved being under 12 years of age. He was immediately jailed after a conference with his attorney and was released on \$2,000 bond.

According to Sheriff Lester of HALEYVILLE, ALA., Aug. 12—(Special) — Dr. Clarence Darnell, health officer of Winston County on a statutory charge and his subsequent resignation was revealed here today.

Dr. Darnell was arrested at Bear Creek Station, several miles north of here by Sheriff J. H. Lester and placed in the Franklin County jail at Russellville. He was released on \$2,000 bond.

According to Sheriff Lester of HALEYVILLE, the warrant was sworn out by the father of a school principal in Winston after a conference with his attorney and was immediately jailed. He charged in the warrant that he had been the object of a search by Greene County officers and citizens.

The first knowledge of the plot came early today when a son of Mr. Hardin appealed to the Tuscaloosa sheriff for aid and informed him that two men appeared at the Hardin home early Wednesday stating that they had come to "kill the old man." Officers W. L. Huff and C. L. Lawrence, Jr., representatives of the local sheriff's office, went to Ralph, the home of Mr. Hardin to investigate.

The men who threatened the life of Mr. Hardin were questioned and they informed officers that they intended to shoot Mr. Hardin at sight and explained the affair to them. A search started for Hardin and he was discovered in a local law office.

He will answer a court charge in Greene County, where the act, it is said was committed and where the warrant was issued. But he will be held here for safe keeping, officers say. W. J. Hardy, sheriff of Greene County, stated Wednesday that Greene County was in an uproar following the incident and that he intended to leave the prisoner in Tuscaloosa to insure against possible violence.

The warrant for arrest of Hardin was sworn out by W. J. Barnes, Jr., son of a prominent Greene County bank president. The two families were said to have been next door neighbors in Eutaw at one time. The arrest of Hardin came as a surprise to friends of Hardin. He had resided in Greene County for a number of years, recently moving to Ralph in Tuscaloosa County, his present home. Hardin has a wife, two daughters and two sons. The youngest child is a boy eight years of age. He has two girls, one 11 and one 16 years of age. The remaining son is grown and married and is associated with his father in the lumber mills. He had no statement to make late Wednesday regarding the charges of improper relations with the young girl. He readily walked to his cell in the Tus-

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caloosa County Jail and has made no effort to make bond.

He will be brought here if indicted and will await trial.

Dr. Clarence Darnell

Charged With Attack

HALEYVILLE, ALA., Aug. 12—(Special) — The arrest late Sunday of Dr. Clarence Darnell, health officer of Winston County on a statutory charge and his subsequent resignation was revealed here today.

Dr. Darnell was arrested at Bear Creek Station, several miles north of here by Sheriff J. H. Lester and placed in the Franklin County jail at Russellville. He was released on \$2,000 bond.

According to Sheriff Lester of HALEYVILLE, the warrant was sworn out by the father of a school principal in Winston after a conference with his attorney and was immediately jailed. He charged in the warrant that he had been the object of a search by Greene County officers and citizens.

County officials announced Monday that Dr. Darnell had tendered his resig-

nation as health officer. He had held the post for about four months. He waived preliminary hearing and his trial has been set for the fall term of Circuit Court at Double Springs.

Dr. Darnell is married.

Lynchings-1929

~~Rage Alleged Attacks by Negroes,~~  
~~BEAT SWAMPS FOR NEGRO~~  
 Feeling High at Osceola After At-  
 tempted Criminal Assas[sic].

## NEGRO KILLED AFTER ATTACK UPON WOMAN

OSCEOLA, Ark., Sept. 17.—(AP)—Angry citizens today searched swamps near here for a negro wanted on charge of attempted assault on a girl. T. J. Henry, negro, was arrested for questioning and safekeeping, but officers do not believe he was implicated in the attempted attack.

A man armed with a shotgun accosted the girl near her home yesterday. She screamed and her 8-year-old sister drove the negro away with a gun.

### Shot Down by Officers Resisting Arrest.

MORRILTON, Ark., Dec. 9.—Following an attack on Mrs. Bessie Flowers, widow, at her home here about 2 o'clock Monday morning, Berdie Kindle, 40, negro, was shot and killed by Ed King, acting night Marshal of Morrilton, and Gus Heartline, constable of Russellville, Ark., while resisting arrest.

A coroner's jury about 11 o'clock Monday morning rendered a verdict that the negro came to his death by attempting to evade arrest. The jury exonerated the officers and thanked them for "doing their duty."

Kindle had previously made threats against Mrs. Flowers while they were picking cotton in the same field several weeks ago, it was reported. He aroused her at her home about 2 o'clock Monday morning and forced her to let him in the house, threatening to kill her if she screamed or said anything.

Mrs. Flowers is the mother of four small children. Her son was awakened, and escaping unseen from the house, went to the house of his grandmother, Mrs. Lizzie Ellenburg, a short distance away. Mrs. Ellenburg seized a butcher knife and went to the home of her daughter. She rushed into the house, confronted Kindle and stabbed him twice in the shoulder with the knife and he fled.

When the occurrence was reported a few minutes later the acting marshal, Ed King, and Gus Heartline, constable of Russellville, who was in Morrilton at the time, went to Kindle's home. After they forced Kindle to open the door, the negro was reluctant to accompany the officers and made two attempts apparently to seize a gun lying in his home.

Failing in this, he tried to run out of the house past King, who blocked his efforts. When the officers were leaving the house with Kindle he broke away and ran. Both officers fired about the same time, one shot striking the negro in the left shoulder, another in the right leg. Kindle died while the officers were driving to town with him in an automobile.

Lynchings-1920

# Rape, Alleged Attacks by Negroes

Pemroke, Ga., Enterprise  
Saturday, June 8, 1929

## Negro Makes Insulting Proposals

## Bryan County White Gir

## ~~NEGRO IS ARRESTED ON WOMAN'S CHARGE~~

They have been scouring the woods around Reka and Grove-land for the past day or two in search of Henry Copeland, a young negro buck, who made an insulting proposal to a young white woman and then made a murderous assault on Mr. L. M. Harvey, because Mr. Harvey had reprimanded him.

The asked the girl to go on an errand for him, the surrounding circumstances of which showed evil intent.

Mr. Harvey and two or three other men had gone to the field where the negro was at work and gave him a reprimand for his act.

A short while later, the negro came on to Mr. Harvey at his horse lot, where he was engaged in feeding his stock and made an assault on him with a pair of brass knucks.

Mr. Harvey succeeded in beating the negro off with an iron gate peg until assistance reached him.

The negro theu ran off and  
disapeared in a swamp.

# **NEGRO IS HUNTED FOR ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON GIRL**

Police of Greater Atlanta and Fulton county this morning were continuing their search for an unidentified negro man who late Tuesday afternoon is alleged to have attempted a criminal assault upon a 3-year-old white girl in the rear of a Windsor street address near the Southern railway shops. Only a meager description of the attacker was obtained, the police said.

Pembroke, Ga., Enterprise  
Saturday, July 13, 1929

## Negro Made Improper Proposals

George

radical mind to allow the law to take its course and have Georgia to continue as a lynchless state. The earnest efforts of the colored men who assisted in the capture deserve consideration by the non-forming of a mob.

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## **3 NEGROES JAILED FOLLOWING ATTACK ON WHITE WOMAN**

Three negroes are being held by the county police in their investigation of an attack on a young married woman residing on ~~Highway~~ and Hightower road shortly before daybreak Sunday morning.

According to information furnished the county police, the negroes are alleged to have broken into the woman's home during the absence of other members of her family. The police refused to reveal the names of the negroes. One was picked up at police headquarters while the other two still were being questioned at the court house at 2 o'clock this morning. All were arrested late Sunday night.

The victim of the attack is said to be in a serious condition in a local hospital.

## **NEGRO IS REMOVED AFTER MOB THREAT**

Butler, Ga., October 25.—(P)—As a precautionary measure against a threatening mob, justice set his arrest yesterday, on a statutory charge, Gary Montfort, 16-year-old negro, has been transferred from the Taylor county jail to another jail.

A white woman tourist, passing through this section alone en route to Columbus, was the victim of the alleged attack, which occurred near the highway two miles west of Butler.

~~POLICE SEARCH  
FOR NEGRO AFTER  
ATTACK ATTEMPT~~

Pembroke, Ga., June 8.—(AP)—A unnamed negro described as 25 years old was the object of a sheriff's posse hunt today, after reports had reached Pembroke of an unsuccessful attack upon a young married white woman late yesterday.

The woman was injured because her screams frightened the negro away, and in the event the negro was captured, officers said they anticipated no threat of mob violence.

The search was directed toward the swamps near here, where the negro was reported to have fled to hide. Reports were that he attacked the woman on a plantation where the woman's husband was employed and where the negro also worked.

For the first in quite awhile a colored man was charged with the serious offense of assaulting a white woman. This occurred late Monday night last in Ware county, this state. The assault is claimed to have been preceded with brutal treatment of the woman, to prevent an outcry. The accused evaded arrest until caught Wednesday. The indignation of the citizens of both races was aroused over the crime and all joined in the desire for an immediate capture of the offender. As lovers of law and order, the colored people joined the whites in apprehending the accused. It was through their efforts mainly that an early capture was made. Thus far the officials are keeping the accused in a secret place so as to prevent any attempt to lynch him. Naturally the passion of the people in that section is greatly aroused and it requires but the slightest encouragement for the formation of a mob to effect summary punishment on the prisoner, who, it is reported, has made a confession. The officials of the county seem determined to prevent the formation of a mob and in this effort they should be joined by every law lover of Ware and adjoining counties. There is no chance whatever for the prisoner to escape, nor will there be any for him to evade the vengeance of the law for such a serious offence. This should be sufficient assurance for the most

**NEGRO ATTACKS  
13-YEAR-OLD  
SAVANNAH GIRL**

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 8.—(P)—A 13-year-old white girl was attacked by a negro and an unsuccessful attempt was made by a negro to abduct a young white woman here tonight police reported. The incidents occurred in different sections of the city within a half hour.

Several suspects were arrested, but none was identified positively. A stolen automobile believed to have been used in the attempted abduction was recovered about an hour later. It was taken from a church parking space.

The attempt occurred as the 23-year old married woman was returning from a store. She told police the negro threw a rope about her neck, but she fought him off and her screams attracted a man from a dwelling near by. As assistance approached the negro jumped into the automobile, which had been left with the engine running around her neck and choked. It is stated and sped away.

Hardly 30 minutes later the 13-year old girl was seized, a rope drawn about her neck until she became semi-conscious, and was driven to an outlying section of the city. The attacker later put her out of the car. Only a meagre description on a city street. She managed to find her way home, and after physicians had been summoned, police were causing it to be difficult for the police to act notified. Her neck was lacerated by the rope. She was reported not to be in a serious condition.

*Atlanta Constitution*

**MORE ASSAULTS**

Again, two more assaults on white women have been reported. The charge is made that the assailant is a colored man. These offenses were reported to have been committed early Sunday evening last, one following the other, and it is alleged that the same man committed both crimes. The first offense is said to have been committed about seven o'clock in the evening in the neighborhood of Barnard and 37th streets, where an attempt was made to force a white woman in an automobile. Her screams attracted assistance and frightened the man who made away in an awaiting car. He was chased but managed to outdistance his pursuers. A half hour later the reported second offense was committed, when a thirteen year old white girl was forced into an automobile after a rope or wire was placed around her neck and choked. It is stated

that she was taken across the Central via Atlanta, that she was taken across the Central via

from description, was found in the western part of the city. Only a meagre description of the alleged assailant was given, thus causing it to be difficult for the police to act in any manner decisively. As soon as the report was made the police became very active and did their best in trying to catch the offender. Their efforts thus far have been unsuccessful. They have the full support and approval of every class of citizens, especially the colored populace, who are anxious for the assailant to be captured, and should he be adjudged guilty, given the severest possible sentence. Those who are so criminal as to commit crimes like these, are a menace to society and the sooner they are weeded out the better it will be for the entire community.

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Rape; Altered Attacks by Negroes.

Woman Stuffed

Into Furnace

*Advertiser*

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Feb. 25.—(P)—Stuffed head first into a blazing furnace in the basement of her home by a negro who had assaulted her, Mrs. C. V. Jacobs, 53, wife of a retired banker was burned probably fatally before she collapsed. Little hope was held tonight for her recovery.

Louis Glover, 37, the alleged assailant was arrested an hour and a half later and spirited out of town by officers to forestall possible mob action.

Mrs. Jacobs was severely burned about the head and shoulders and nearly suffocated but was able to make a statement before she collapsed. Little hope was held tonight for her recovery.

She told officers that Glover who had been employed as a handy man about the house, attacked her, dragged her down the cellar steps and forced her head and shoulder through the furnace door.

## NEGRO PUSHES WOMAN INTO BLAZING FURNACE

*Constitution*

Kansas Wife Attacked by Negro; Assailant Arrested; Spirited Away.

*Atlanta*

Atchison, Kan., February 25.—(P)—Stuffed head first into a blazing furnace in the basement of her home by a negro who had assaulted her, Mrs. C. V. Jacobs, 53, wife of a retired banker, was burned probably fatally before she collapsed. Little hope was held tonight for her recovery.

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She told officers that Glover, who had been employed as a handy man about the house, attacked her, dragged her down the cellar steps and forced her head and shoulders through the furnace door.

The negro was frightened by the ringing of the doorbell when the woman's husband returned home, and fled. He is three to five years older than themselves. A few wanted "their man" to be of the same age as themselves.

Marriage, a home, and happiness is the goal of the seniors following their

was some scattered talk of violence, but no demonstrations developed.

Police said the negro at one time was an inmate of a local insane asylum.

W. C. Maxey was arrested last Tuesday, October 1, on a charge of a statutory crime and is being held in the county jail in default of \$1000.00 bond. It is alleged that this Maxey, who is a driver for the Phillips Petroleum Co., in some way, induced this little girl to get into his truck when she was returning from school, and conveyed her to a weed patch near the Elks Community House, and there, it is alleged, according to the child's statement, subjected her to treatment lower than that of a brute and which is too horrible to put in print. 10-4-21

The preliminary is set for October 8th and knowing that it was committed in Kansas, the home of John Brown, in Topeka, where that Christian man lives the Rev. Shelton, who wrote "In His Steps" and where we have churches on many streets, and not only in Kansas, but in these United States where we have framed such a grand old constitution, among its articles, one reads thus: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, of the state in wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without the due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. Living in such a country with such a constitution and among civilized and educated people, we are sure that Maxey, (one man), will not be taken out of jail and lynched by a mob of 500 or 1000 men but will be dealt with according to law and given such punishment as such unsafe persons as he should have."

Attorney Elisha Scott has been retained by the P. T. A. It is stated

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Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes

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# Colored Officers Work On Meager Descriptions In Criminal Assault And Robbery Cases

## Assailants of Woman Held \$1,200 Bonds

On Sunday night, February 10, Mrs. Lena Mitchell reported to officers John Hayden and Walter Miller that two men grabbed her at the mouth of an alley between 12th and 18th streets and Walnut and Madison, and robbed her of her purse.

Then at the point of a pistol they dragged her up the alley to a place she could not identify and one of them criminally assaulted her. That was on Sunday, February 10. The description she gave was rather meager, but on Sunday, 17, the officers picked up George Gazzaway and Edward Miles.



OFFICER WALTER MILLER

The men were presented in police court Monday morning and Judge Starck held Miles over to the grand jury under a bond of \$1200 with charges of robbery and criminal assault, and Gazzaway under \$1200 as accessory.

This was quick work on the part of the officers who had only the description of the men as given by Mrs. Mitchell to go on.

Another proof of The News' contention Negro officers are best for

### Negro, 20, Confesses Attacking Young Telephone Operator

Henderson, KY., March 20.—(P)—Frank Williams, 20-year-old negro, made a voluntary confession to an attack on a 25-year-old Hopkinsville telephone operator March 5. He has been in the ~~Cal~~ Jefferson county jail here since Sunday afternoon, brought from Hopkinsville. Christian county officials feared mob violence.



OFFICER JOHN HAYDEN When taken before her Mrs. Mitchell the Negro sections.

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Race: Alledged Attacks by Negroes.

# OMAHA POLICE IN VICIOUS FRAMEUP OF NEGRO WORKERS

By ROY STEPHENS

(Staff Correspondent Crusader News Service)

Frameups are nothing now in America. We can say that frameups are solely an American institution. Usually when the person to be gotten rid of is white this is the method used and when the person is a Negro sentiment against him is aroused through the vile oppressor press and then the poor victim is turned over to the mob and they quickly do the job. The state that "legalizes" ~~the whole~~ proceeding by announcing that the persons who committed the crime are unknown. However here in Omaha the frameup is now being used to get a Negro "out of the way."

Last November 17<sup>th</sup> an aged man, Wm. J. Blackman, was found murdered in Omaha. Indications were that he had met death by a hatchet by someone who had intentions of robbing him as it was generally known that he kept large sums of money in his house.

The next night another murder took place; this time a double murder, the victims being Mrs. William Russell and Miss Creta Brown who were found lying in bed with their skulls split open with a hatchet or some similar instrument. Here again robbery was most likely the motive.

## PRESS SCREAMS FOR BLOOD

The oppressor press played up the story in great style and it was given front page headings in nearly every employer's paper in this country. They advanced the idea that a degenerate ax-man committed the three murders when in reality there was no evidence tending to show that both murders were committed by the same person. The people in Omaha were keyed up to tense excitement. Dozens of workers were arrested, mostly Negroes.

Early in the morning of the next

innocent Negroes.

The police were determined to "get" someone. In such instances the police usually try to make someone the "goat," so they can appear as efficient and on the job.

Someone gave them a "tip," and one of their men, Steve Malony, arrested Jake Bird, a Negro.

His description did not answer that given by Mrs. Stribling, but at once attempts were made to make him appear as the guilty one.

In only one respect did he at all answer the description given by Mrs.

Stribling. He wore a belt which of the supposed attack. She described her assailant as a young Negro by her attacker. The Omaha Bee not over twenty years old, very light colored, having long silky hair ed that this was proof enough that and as one who appeared cultured and well educated.

She said that she awoke about 2:45 a. m. and found the Negro standing by her bed after he had

In stead of being a light colored Negro with long silky hair apparently cultured and not over twenty years of age is very illiterate, has to hit her husband again but she pleaded with him not to. Whereupon they went into another room where she said for two hours he attempted to rape her. Through her pleadings she said she finally told him that he should leave and they left the house and walked to a spot some two miles distant where she finally convinced him that he should leave her for his own good.

She gave a very detailed description of the man to the police. Detectives went to the Stribling home and secured fingerprints of the attacker so they said. The jails were filled with Negro workers that day.

## HUNDREDS OF NEGROES

### ARRESTED

Every Negro who was unfortunate enough to have white blood in his veins was seized at sight and thrown in jail. Within the next week nearly 250 Negroes were arrested and held for investigation. The oppressor screeched for blood. The culprit must be caught, they intimated even if it meant the jailing of scores of

and stayed there for about an hour. They were even able to state the some sidelight on it and tend to show kind of sandwich Bird ate before that there is something "fishy" about anyone had asked him about it. Mrs. Stribling's story. For instance

It is several miles from the restaurant to the Stribling home and Mrs. wonder if the young man who used Stribling said that her attacker was to call at the Stribling home has anything to do with the case. He was A. M. and so from the testimony of quite light colored, indeed".

the many persons it was clear that Others say, "Why don't the authorities try Bird for the three Bird could not possibly have committed the crime. However the murders or at least link him with prosecutors for the state belittle all those crimes?" "Why did they not this testimony on the grounds that place Bird among several other it is made by Negroes!"

"How is it that they arrested Jake was made? " Why is Steve Malony Bird in spite of all this evidence that so often seen in the company of he is innocent", some may ask. As railroad detectives?"

## COMMUNITY BELIEVES HIM INNOCENT

Nearly everyone think in this vicinity that Bird is innocent but most road.

## WHY BIRD IS BEING FRAMED

Last fall a millionaire's son off Chicago who had grown tired of the monotony of life decided to take a trip as a hobo. While on a Burlington freight train in the company of Jake Bird and a white pal he was pushed off the train by a brakeman and ground under the wheels.

Of course if this youth has been a mere worker nothing would have nevertheless the local police "de-been done about it. Dozens of it-infectives" declared that they wereerant workers are pushed off trains road, because he is a Negro and because the police went to make a record.

Fellow-workers, there is only one cuse "for safe keeping" but in real-one with money to contend with. The solution for such cases as this and to make it appear that they were youth's wealthy parents immediately that is organization and the solid-sure Bird was the guilty one.

Bird produced a perfect alibi for and sued the C. B. & " for a large the night of the Stribling crime. In sum of money. The Chicago million-the early part of the evening he went aire arranged that Bird and the to the Alambra Theatre on North other youth should remain in Omaha 24th Street, then to a pool hall so that they might appear as wit where he was seen by several of his friends, then to another pool hall where he stayed until 2:35 A. M.,

But soon a stranger appeared on the scene with plenty of money and where he ate a sandwich. Several people have made sworn statements appeared. Jake Bird had the that they saw him in the pool rooms "stranger" arrested charging him and the cook and waitresses and five with having offered him \$1500 if he others have sworn to statements that would leave the city at once.

he was in the restaurant at that time There are also many other inter-

**WHITE WOMAN IS  
STABBED 7 TIMES**

Said White Man Did It; On  
Second Thought She Said  
'Twas A Black Man.

According to the police Mrs. Nellie Shadbow, white, is color blind, or maybe she is drawing the color line, or maybe still she is merely lying. Late Mrs. Shadbow was found about 1 o'clock Sunday morning around 437 East Jefferson Street with seven stab wounds in her back.

She told police officers a Whitmore vividly exemplified than in the case of Turley Wright, man stabbed her as they went out colored who had been charged with criminal assault on a and arrested a white man. Then white woman. This man, arrested and guarded by State Mrs. Shadbow charged her story and said a Negro did it trying to rob her. So the police are up in the air and Mrs. Shadbow is in the City Hospital.

# Three White Woman Admit They Swore Falsely That Negro Assaulted One

## Prosecutors Refuse To Prosecute Man

What chance a black man has in Southern courts was never more vividly exemplified than in the case of Turley Wright, a man who had been charged with criminal assault on a white woman. This man, arrested and guarded by State troopers, was tried for his life. The prosecuting witnesses, including the victim of the assault, admitted they lied on the stand, that they jurured themselves—in itself a felony punishable—yet with a Southern jury gives him ten years in the penitentiary! Why? What for? He either assaulted the woman or he did not assault her—so he either gets death or goes free. He could not half or a third or tenth assaulted her—so why the ten years? He is either guilty or innocent. Three white women admit they lied on the man, yet he is given ten years in the penitentiary. Prosecuting attorneys refuse to prosecute and yet this man is given ten years!

What kind of justice is this? It reminds one of the Fleming-Bard case. The people had to have a victim. So with Wright in custody they are bent on crucifying him. The News carries this story from a special correspondent of the Nashville Tennessean, a white newspaper. The writer is white, the newspaper is white, it is written for white readers. Keep that in mind as you read the following:

Centreville, Tenn., Aug. 14.—Turley Wright committed perjury when they said y Wright, 22, Negro, who they were at home when the Negro is morning almost certainly faced the death penalty as the close of his trial for criminal assault upon Mrs. consumed an attack upon her. Zira Lynn, 55, on the night of June 22, loomed, was crowded into Prim's Springs, with youths unheavily guarded automobile this afternoon and transported back to Nashville for safekeeping, after the jury had given him the minimum sentence of ten years to close a revolutionary day in court annals.

### Admit Perjury

With the opening of the court this morning Attorney General Ned Eggleston returned to the stand, his chief witnesses, Stella Gordon, 20, and Louella Plunkett, 18, granddaughters of the alleged victim, who said in previous testimony they had

state, Robert R. Brown and Connor Bates, withdrew from the case.

For the rest of the day anti-climax ruled the court proceedings as both sides offered rebuttal testimony and closed their case without argument.

The case was submitted to the jury at 5:50 p. m. and the verdict returned 30 minutes later.

The minimum sentence of ten years, Judge Hobbs explained was entirely within the rights of the jury, though extremely unusual. He said that it is ordinarily believed that in criminal assault cases the defendant must be either freed, sentenced to electrocution or life imprisonment, under Tennessee law, but that actually he may be given a less sentence under mitigating circumstances.

Following the decision of the jury the Negro's attorneys entered a plea for new trial, argument for which will be heard at a date not yet announced.

Judge Hobbs, who declared that since the time of the alleged attack June 22, a lot of people have wished that Gen. Eggleston, Sheriff L. L. Runnions and I were dead, he, with the other two has been actively informed of mob activities.

"On the day after the warrant against Wright was sworn out men came here from adjoining counties to help organize the mob, but we got the Negro to the Davidson county jail in time. I am convinced that if the car had not been guarded on his return here for trial, Wright would never have reached the court room alive."

He declared that Gov. Horton's action in granting National guard troops to protect the Negro had undoubtedly been the preservation of law and order. "We certainly would not have been able to handle that mob if it had formed, without the help of troops," he said.

Wright was charged by Mrs. of having come to her home, near Centreville, on the night of June 22, and of declaring first that one of her granddaughters was wanted on the telephone. When told the girl would not come, it is alleged, he said, "Well I have \$150 I stole down town and

if you'll let me in I'll give you part of it." Mrs. Lynn declared she refused and the Negro went away, only to return between 1 and 2 o'clock, force his way into the house past her two granddaughters to complete an attack upon her. The granddaughters sustained the woman's story.

The Negro maintained that he was at a picnic near Lynn place, went there about 8 o'clock with another Negro boy to buy whisky, got none, and left. He produced witnesses in an effort to prove that he was at a Negro cabin shooting craps until 5 o'clock next morning, at which time he left for a farm some distance away, where he was later arrested.

The State's witnesses, both Negroes, alleged that they did not see Wright at the crap game.

Lynchings-1929

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Negro Denies Attack

On Young White Woman

Louisiana

2920

~~Accused~~  
RAYVILLE, LA., Dec. 5.—(P)—Henry Wilson, negro, 21, indicted for an attack on a young white woman of Rayville a week ago, today pleaded not guilty on his arraignment before Judge John R. McIntosh in district court here and his trial was set for a special term of court convened next Tuesday.

The court appointed three local lawyers to defend the negro. After arraignment Wilson was returned to Monroe where he has been confined since the attack out of fear of violence at Rayville.

Wilson was indicted last night after the Grand Jury had received testimony from the woman attacked and six other witnesses who told of a series of offenses committed in the section by a negro.

Lynchings- 1929

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

## Negro Is Charged With Assaulting White Girls

Mississippi

2921

CLARKSDALE, MISS., Nov. 16.—(P)—Fennis Cooston, 17, Negro delivery boy for a local drug store, was in the Coahoma County jail last night under heavy guard following his arrest <sup>on charge</sup> of attempting to criminally assault two white girls. Threats of mob violence led officers to ~~safely~~ <sup>safe</sup> ~~imprison~~ <sup>keep</sup> him in county prison to the county ~~and~~ <sup>in</sup> safe keep.

## FOUR NEGROES HELD IN ATTACK ON WOMAN

Victim Fights Off Assailant,  
Spreads Alarm.

BOYLE, Miss., Dec. 27.—Four negro suspects are in jail at unannounced cities near here and several small posses of citizens have disbanded today following two days of extensive hunt for the negro who attempted to attack Mrs. Nancy Bridges, young deaf mute of the Halstead community, six miles east of town on Christmas night.

Mrs. Bridges failed to identify one of the suspects, but the other three have not yet been brought before her by Sheriff S. V. Clark of Sunflower County who led a posse of officers in the search. Three of the negroes were laborers on the plantation of Dr. J. E. Adams and the other lived on the Ringgold plantation, both nearby.

The woman's assailant entered her home at 8 p.m. while her husband was causing a neighbor to move. Mrs. Bridges fought the negro, until he gave up the scuffle and fled. The scene was just inside the Sunflower County line. A posse of 40 or 50 citizens was formed shortly after Mrs. Bridges gave the alarm, but the assailant made good his escape from them.

Deputy Sheriff Riddell arrested three of the suspects on Mrs. Bridges' description.

Lynchings-1929  
Rape; Alleged Attacks by Negroes.  
NEW YORK  
EVE. TELEGRAM

New York.

2922

JUN 8 1929  
MOB ASSAILS NEGRO

Beats Fugitive from Fight Who Accidentally Inquires White Child.

Richard Ballen, 22-year-old negro who escaped from an east side mob bent on lynching him, today was in Bellevue Hospital under guard. If he recovers from the beating he suffered he will be charged with felonious assault.

Ballen, a subway employe living at 216 Main Ave., Westerleigh, S. I., last night accidentally struck Lydia Sica, 6, of 293 Mott St., as he ran from a fight in a speakeasy. A mob which misunderstood the situation attacked him.

The girl fell down a flight of steps and was critically injured.

### 15-Year Old Girl

### Dies After Being Attacked By Brute

One of the most brutal crimes in Harlem took place Tuesday night at 11:45 p.m., when Minnie Sutton, 15-year old schoolgirl was dragged from the hallway of her home at 27 West 139th street into the cellar and assaulted by an unknown fiend.

After the attack, the girl was left in the cellar where she recovered consciousness about an hour later. Her family immediately called in a physician, Dr. Wertheim, assistant to Dr. Godfrey Nurse, who treated the girl as best he could.

The girl died Wednesday afternoon at 12:25 but before she died she was able to furnish Detective Christiano of the West 135th street police station a meagre description of the burly brute, who was described as being about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighing about 165 pounds.

Lynchings - 1929

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Home  
Wingate, N.C.

AUG 21 1929

The dragging from her bed and into a nearby road of a young girl in Wingate Sunday night by a negro brute constitutes the most atrocious crime in the history of Union county, and the story would be almost unbelievable, were it not for the fact that we know it to be true. Just what disease, demon or whatever power induced this negro to attempt such a dastardly deed is hard to understand. He evidently knew better, for he had sense enough to plan well his way and to run and attempt to liberate himself when he feared apprehension. We might as well have lions and tigers turned loose in the county as such negroes as this one. They would be less dangerous because less intelligent. It is some consolation to

know that [redacted] Union county nor North [redacted] negro, but the fact that such brutes occasionally come among us is enough to put all parents on their guard. Home-breaking while the occupants are asleep is one of the meanest, most cowardly kinds of crime, whether women and girls are attacked or not. It is a capital crime and men are privileged by law to protect their homes. It might be wise for every home to be well equipped with handy fire-arms to be used in such instances, being sure, of course, always that some member of the family is not mistaken for a burglar.

North Carolina.

2923



The trial brought out facts of such an extenuating matter that even the state declined to ask for the death penalty. The trial judge, from the bench, announced that he would not permit a severe penalty to stand. Instead of the electric chair, which had been expected, the man was let off with a ten-year penal term. It is likely that he should have been set free and but for inflamed sentiment possibly would have been.

This denouement followed when it was revealed in court that the alleged victim was of feeble mind and had committed perjury in swearing to false charges against the prisoner.

If there were no other reason why mob violence should be discouraged, this case, in itself shows very plainly the folly of summary executions. It was a striking object lesson of the danger of punishing the innocent.

Mobs never stop to think. They are swayed by passion, by the lust of blood, by an easily-worked-up righteous indignation. They never accomplish anything that the courts can't accomplish. They never hear but one side of the evidence, a distinctly un-American proceeding. They take everything for granted, including their own virtuous immunity from punishment for lawlessness.

The most that the mob can do is to break down reverence for law and to retard civilization. If they get the guilty, they have in a brutal way anticipated a certain justice that could have been more properly dispensed in dignified and more humane manner. If they slay the innocent, they are themselves murderers. —*Palatka Daily News*

## ~~POLICE SEEKS NEGRO WHO ATTACKED GIRL~~

Anfuriated Mob Scours the Woods Near Middleton.

MIDDLETON, Tenn., Dec. 5.—An infuriated mob of several hundred men tonight was beating the woods near Middleton, seeking an unidentified negro who slashed and attempted to assault Ada Cornelius, 13-year-old high school girl, after waylaying her on the Southern Railroad tracks this afternoon after school.

The girl, with a dangerous knife wound through the chin and tongue, was in a serious condition at the home of her father, Bob Cornelius, tonight, while the men-folk of the countryside, fortified by bloodhounds from New Albany, Miss., have spread a net that is calculated to land the assailant before dawn.

Miss Cornelius was rescued from further injury by Maynard Newland, a farmer, who was walking on the railroad a short distance away and heard the child's cries for help. As he approached the negro fled and Newland carried the girl to her home before organizing search for the negro.

The attack occurred about a mile from the Middleton High School, while the girl was en route home. She had approached within

## ~~DEPUTIES OUT WITH MOB AFTER NEGRO~~ UNCLE OF GIRL GLAD NEGRO ESCAPED MOB

Prisoner Charged With Attacking Girl Taken 'Somewhere In Mississippi'

MIDDLETON, TENN., Dec. 5.—(AP)—Wet, cold, sleepy and baffled, a mob of several hundred men abandoned search tonight for Sheriff A. W. Nealey who had in his custody Tom Gunn, negro charged with stabbing and attempting to attack a 13-year-old white girl.

The mob dispersed about 7:30. At the same time it was announced that the girl had suffered a relapse and was in a serious condition at her father's home near here. She was cut badly about the chin and body by the negro late yesterday, who ripped her clothes off, but who fled when the girl's screams attracted attention of two white men.

The mob had been trailing the sheriff since 1 p.m. when he arrested the negro but at 7 p.m. had been unable to locate him or his prisoner.

Sheriff Nealey arrested Gunn in a wooded section near here and immediately left for "somewhere in Mississippi" with his prisoner. Two large mobs had been seeking the negro all night and the officer was determined to take no chances.

Thirty minutes after he left here with Gunn, the two mobs united and followed. It was believed Nealey would circle Mississippi and then go to Bolivar, Tenn., and jail his prisoner. Officers at Bolivar said tonight they had not seen either the sheriff or Gunn.

A negro here furnished the clue to Gunn's capture. He told the sheriff Gunn was the assailant of the girl and that he had sought shelter at his home last night. The sheriff and his deputies captured Gunn while a mob with bloodhounds searched nearby.

### Negro Slashes Tongue Of White School Girl

MIDDLETON, TENN., Dec. 5.—(AP)—A mob was searching woods near here tonight for an unidentified negro who today slashed and attempted to attack a 13-year-old school girl.

Although her tongue was slashed by the negro, the girl was able to tell offi-

cers of the attempted attack. She said the negro waylaid her late today as she was walking home from school. She charged he stabbed her first and then sought to attack her.

Her screams attracted Naynard Newland, a farmer, and the negro fled. A word of the attempted attack spread, the mob grew and at 8:30 several hundred men were divided in several posses and seeking the negro.

The girl was cut across the chin and about the body and was badly bruised. Newland said her clothes had been torn from her body.

She was taken to her father's home and a guard placed about the house.

A telephone call to New Albany, Miss., brought a pack of bloodhounds and they were placed on the negro's trail.

The attack occurred Thursday as the girl, a sophomore in the Middleton High School, was returning to her home. The negro, half drunk, rushed up behind her and grabbed her from the road. He held his knife at her throat.

"She fought me and she held my knife at her throat and told her if she yelled any more I'd kill her."

The girl, however, screamed when she saw two men passing down the road. The negro lunged at her throat and ran. Several posses formed immediately, one totaling 200 men. Bloodhounds picked up the trail but lost it in the wet marshes.

Finally word came to Sheriff Neely that a negro answering the description was at Pocahontas, five miles from Bolivar. He hurried there in a car, pursued the assembled mob that he didn't believe Gunn was the negro, got him into the car, drove along the road and changed to another car and then caught a train to Jackson. At Jackson he caught a bus to Memphis.

On the train, Gunn took out his knife, and said to Sheriff Neely,

"If them white folks kills me, give this to my baby."

Gunn is married and has a child. Sheriff Neely says he will let him stay here until the Hardeman County grand jury meets the first Monday in January. Then he will be removed to Bolivar, the county seat.

With the victim of his brutal assault, Ada Cornelius, 15, slowly recovering at her home in Middleton, Tenn., Carey Gunn, 21, negro, remained in the Shelby County jail last night, safe from the fury of Hardeman County mobs.

Gunn, who confessed Friday night that he assaulted the girl Thursday afternoon within 400 yards of her home in Bolivar and then cut her throat with a razor edge knife when she screamed and fought him, owes his life to the claim of Sheriff A. W. Neely of Bolivar, who shook off pursuers and hurried his prisoner by train and by bus.

Together with Sheriff Wm. S. Knight, whose adroit questioning won a confession from the negro Sheriff Neely had the negro recount the details of the assault and his subsequent flight.

"I believe he intended to kill her," Sheriff Neely said. "She fought him so fiercely and screamed so loud that I'm certain that when he plunged the knife into her throat and fled that he believed she was dead."

Glad Mob Failed.

Marvin Cornelius, uncle of the girl, accompanied the sheriff to Memphis Friday, and said yesterday that he was glad the negro had not been captured by the mobs which sought him.

"The negro will get the electric chair," he said. "He deserves it. But if he had been lynched, before he confessed to Sheriff Knight, doubt would have always been in the minds of Hardeman County people as to whether he was the guilty negro."

Doctors who are attending the girl, say she had a narrow escape as the knife just missed cutting the jugular vein and windpipe. She has two cuts on her finger tips, suffered when she flung up her hand, holding a magazine, to ward off the blow. The magazine probably saved her life.

Lynchings - 1929

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes

## THREE LOCAL CRIMINAL ATTACK CASES!

A few days ago a Negro was accused of a criminal attack upon a white girl here, and finally the police officers succeeded in arresting a Negro and in having him identified by the victim and her male escort, who was with her at the time of the alleged attack, as the attacker.

Needless to state, this Negro was remanded to jail without bail when his examining trial was held, and a speedy trial was assured him, which was the proper procedure under such circumstances.

The three local daily newspapers played up this alleged criminal attack for two or three days; but during the period that these Houston newspapers were featuring the crime charged against a black fiend and rapist on their front pages, hidden in an obscure place on an inside page in the same local publications was a short news item about an alleged criminal attack upon another white girl by a white man.

3-30-29

Since then still another criminal attack, with both principals being of the white race, has been reported here, and in neither instance has the alleged white attacker been denied bond, neither has his reported bestial outrage been played up in the local newspapers.

Which leads to this query: Does it all depend upon the color of the alleged criminal and his alleged victim as to the amount of publicity the daily newspapers will give to the crime?

Mind you, The Informer is not trying to condone criminality of any sort, and this paper believes that any man, whether white or black, who attacks and rapes a girl or woman, whether she be white or black, should suffer the extreme penalty of the law; but this paper holds tenaciously to the opinion that a man's crime and not his color should determine his guilt.

If the evidence against this alleged Negro rapist is convincing and conclusive, it is hardly necessary to state that he will receive the severest penalty that the law can exact for such a crime; and if the same situation obtains as it relates to these two alleged Nordic rapists (one under arrest and the other being sought), they should be dealt with similarly and summarily.

The law should ask no more and be satisfied with no less.

## WHAT ABOUT LOCAL RAPE CASES?

Although two local white women charged, several days ago, that they were the victims of criminal attacks by Negroes; and notwithstanding the fact that more than 100 blacks were arrested in suspicion, with many of them being given the "third degree" in an attempt to force a confession, not only are the "black ghouls" still at large, but nothing has been said in the daily newspapers about the "attacks" in nearly two weeks.

Many rumors have been afloat here recently concerning both of these reported criminal attacks, and the fact that no more arrests have been made and the constabulary and police departments have soft pedaled the matter, might lead one to conclude that there is something funny and fishy about the whole affair.

With wholesale arrests of Negroes in Houston and the apprehension of several Negroes in adjacent towns, most of them fitting the description given by the victims, according to daily newspapers, the women "outraged" have failed thus far to identify a

Texas.

2918

a single black man or youth arrested and brought before them.

A report current in the city is that bloodhounds were placed on the trail in one of the "attack" cases, and that the dogs continued to follow the scent to a nearby house occupied by whites.

Not satisfied with the queer and peculiar antics and actions of these dogs, rumor has it that additional bloodhounds were pressed into service and these repeated the action of the first dogs.

During last year a criminal attack upon a young white girl by a "black, burly Negro" was reported in a nearby town, and all this section became excited and alarmed, resulting in several Negroes being arrested on suspicion.

Finally bloodhounds were put on the trail, according to the reports, and these dogs failed to track the "burly, black brute," but on the other hand tracked a member of the white race, resulting in the case being dropped like a hot brick.

Of course, whenever these "attack cases" take such turns, the white daily newspapers forget to mention the matter, preferring to leave the public under the impression that not only did some "black beast" perpetrate the heinous crime, but also made good his escape.

If the two local white women were attacked by Negroes, then the police officers should not rest until the culprits are apprehended and brought to justice; but on the other hand, if these white women were not attacked by Negroes, or were not the victims of criminal outrages at all, then this fact should be broadcast in the same manner as the publicity given the alleged attacks when originally reported.

It does not seem credible or feasible that these alleged "black assailants" could perpetrate their brutal crimes and then escape the dragnet engineered by the police officers, who seem to possess a penchant for finding alleged Negro criminals under any and all circumstances and conditions!

If, as one white editor of a local daily stated in his column several days ago, the Negro race of Houston "has been disgraced by the ghouls of your color who committed these acts" (mind you, this Nordic editor did not say "the Negroes accused of committing these acts," but assumed the attitude that some Negroes did the bestial deeds simply because some member of the white race charged the offenses at the hand of some Negro), let's not drop the matter until the "fiend" is caught and tried, or an explanation made why the cases have taken such strange twists and peculiar angles.

## HOUSTON RACE CASES AND ARRESTS!

According to news items in the daily newspapers of this city, the local police department has arrested about 100 Negroes since the reported criminal attack upon a white woman by a "tramp Negro" last Saturday.

Sixty-five or more of the Negroes arrested were charged with loitering and vagrancy, while the others, at time of writing this editorial, were being held for questioning and to be viewed by the victim of the alleged attack.

It is singularly strange that every time ~~a criminal attack~~ is reported here wherein a Negro ~~seeks to ravage a white woman or girl, some white girl or girls will~~ rush into print and claim that they have been assaulted criminally by some white men or youth.

When the city was all excited over the alleged criminal attack upon a white girl by a Negro youth in the western section of the city several months ago, two additional cases, with all the principals white, were reported to the police department; and while an arrest was made in one case, no arrest has even been made in the other case, and even in the case where the arrest was made no trial has ever been held to determine the guilt or innocence of the alleged Nordic rapist.

While the Negro in the "Heights assault case" was remanded to jail without bail at his examining trial and later given a life sentence in the state penitentiary under the most flimsy evidence, the alleged white rapist, who really was apprehended, was released on a nominal bond, and nothing has been heard of the case since.

Despite the fact that the white girl of tender age, who was the victim of one of these reported assaults, gave a fine description of her assailants (mind you, assailants), no wholesale arrests of white men and boys were instituted and conducted by our highly efficient and vigilant police department!

Now with the report of the latest attempted criminal outrage upon a local white woman by some "black burly brute," comes also the report that three white girls were forced into an automobile by three white youth, driven to the country, attacked and then brought back to the city and dropped on Harrisburg Boulevard.

Newspaper reports state that this was a hoax and the case has been dropped.

Since no one was an eye-witness to either one of the reported attacks, it is strange how the police department will arrest every Negro they see and either hold him for questioning in the case or charge him with loitering or vagrancy; while hundreds of white youth are roaming the streets, like lions, seeking girls whom they may devour and destroy with impunity!

If the police department is so efficient in nabbing loiterers and vagrants, why doesn't it make such arrests before some criminal attack is reported; and why make the raid on one particular race when similar crimes are charged at the hands of members of another race?

The Informer is an uncompromising foe to crime, but this paper can not agree with the Southern philosophy and tradition that a Negro rapist or criminal is more beastly and vicious than a white man engaged in the same crime; and that Negroes should be given the limit of the law for such offenses, while ways are discovered to exonerate or absolve the white rapist who attacks

and destroys women and girls of both races.

This paper has been criticized quite often for saying that the South has a double standard—one for white citizens and another for colored people—and that the color of the alleged criminal and the racial identity of his victim, whether criminal assault, murder or fist fight, play a more important part at the trial and conviction than the crime itself; but The Informer believes that records will substantiate its position in this respect.

A white woman of middle years is reported to have been roughly handled, not criminally outraged, by a Negro and the entire community is alarmed and literally up in arms, while the country side is being scoured for the guilty culprit, and Negroes are being arrested by the scores—not because they have committed any crime, unless the fact that they are colored is a crime, but because some Negro is charged with having attempted to harm a white woman; yet nobody saw the alleged attack.

Several criminal attacks upon white girls, where the alleged attackers were also white men and youth, have been reported and chronicled here during recent months, with only one arrest and no convictions; and thus far no wholesale arrests of white men and youth have been conducted by either the police or constabulary department.

It begins to look like there is something quite fishy and funny going on in "Heavenly (or) Houston!" Soak!

Lynchings-1929

Rapes by Whites.

**ACE SERIOUS CHARGES.**

Little Rock Men Accused of Abducting and Attacking Girls.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 10.—James G. Cabe and Allen A. Frey both Little Rock denizens were held without bail by Municipal Judge Harb today charged with attacking two young girls after last midnight.

The girls, 16 and 14 years old, live at Hackett, Sebastian County. According to the girls to police, they had just stepped from a ride on one of the riding devices at the fair park when the two men accosted them and forced them into a closed automobile. The men, both of whom appeared under the influence of liquor, forced the girls to accompany them to Cabe's apartment, where the alleged attacks occurred.

The girls managed to escape when the men became ill from the effects of the liquor, they said. They were found near state Capitol by Patrolman Guenther, who was on his way home at the time. The girls, being unfamiliar with the city, at first were unable to point out Cabe's apartment, but police located it after some time.

Part of the clothing of one of the girls was found there. Cabe, so officers said, made a partial admission of the girls' charges and said that the second man was Frey, who was arrested at his home. The girls identified Frey. Officers said that both men were in an intoxicated condition when they were taken into custody.

Arkansas

2930

Lynchings-1929

Rape by whites

# PANTAGES HELD IN ASSAULT ON GIRL

Vaudeville Magnate Under Bond  
On Charge Of Attacking  
Young Dancer

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10.—(P.) Alexander Pantages, 54, multi-millionaire vaudeville theater magnate, today was arraigned and released under \$25,000 bond for preliminary hearing next Wednesday on two assault charges filed by District Attorney Burton Fitts on complaints of Louise Pringle, 16-year-old dancer.

The girl, daughter of a Los Angeles physician, Dr. Lewis Pringle, alleged Pantages attacked her yesterday in his office, where she had gone in an effort to reinstate her dancing act in his vaudeville circuit. Dr. Hanna Beatty of the juvenile bureau told Fitts an examination of the girl had substantiated the charges.

Two complaints, one charging a statutory offense and the other an attack upon a young girl by force and violence, were filed against Pantages.

The arraignment followed in Municipal Court and Pantages, who had been held in jail over night, deposited bail saying he was in a hurry to go downtown for food as he "couldn't go the jail grub."

The man who recently had announced completion of negotiations for the sale of theaters in Western states for a consideration of \$15,000,000, denied the girl's charges. He branded them "blackmail."

Pantages was taken into custody at 6 p.m. yesterday by a traffic policeman who rushed into the theater after hearing a girl scream. The millionaire, Miss Pringle and six witnesses were taken to police headquarters. The witnesses told investigators they had been in a hall adjoining the office when they heard screams. They said the office door was opened and Miss Pringle, with her clothes torn, fell fainting into the arms of one of them. They also declared Pantages followed the girl into the hall, and that his clothes were in disorder.

The arrest of Pantages was the second in the family recently. Mrs. Lois Pantages, his wife, is at liberty on \$50,000 bond pending trial Sept. 2 on second degree murder charges growing out of the death of Joe Rokumoto, a Japanese, in an automobile collision last June. It was alleged that Mrs. Pantages was intoxicated when the car she was driving collided with that of the Japanese.

California

2931

Lynchings - 1929

Rape by Whites.

2933

# FOUR WHITE MEN CHARGED WITH RAPE IN 2 STATES

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED, INVESTIGATING

Attacks on Nine Year Old Colored Girl in La., and an Aged Colored Woman in Arkansas, by Whites

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Two of the most atrocious cases of criminal assault ever known have recently been brought to light in Arkansas and Louisiana where white men have attacked colored women.

The New Orleans Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. is actively following developments in this case as is the National Office of the N.A.A.C.P. today in seeking to bring the assailants to trial.

The first of these cases occurred in Melbourne, Arkansas, early in July. It is alleged that Jim Davis, white, and his nephew, John Coward, attacked "Aunt Lucy" Johnson, an eighty-year old colored woman who lives in a Negro settlement between Melbourne and Franklin. When the case was called in the court of Justice Tom Smith at Melbourne, Attorney Dene Coleman, attorney for the white man, withdrew from the defense, the lawyer declaring that he believed her testimony and asked permission to withdraw from the case. His announcement was cheered by the crowd which packed the court room.

The elderly colored woman takes in washing. It is charged in the complaint that the two white men first went to the home of Mrs. Lula Brooks, daughter of Mrs. Johnson, that Mrs. Brooks seized her children and fled escaping from the white men. Mrs. Brooks urged her cousin John Petty to get help for her aged mother. Petty called his landlord and the two went to the old woman's home and drove the two white men away but not before they had attacked Mrs. Johnson. The defendants, following the withdrawal of their attorney from the case, were returned to prison the date of their new hearing to be set when they have obtained a new lawyer.

The second case is reported to the N.A.A.C.P. from New Iberia, La.

General

crowd which packed the court room.

The elderly colored woman takes in washing. It is charged in the complaint that the two white men first went to the home of Mrs. Lula Brooks, daughter of Mrs. Johnson that Mrs. Brooks seized her children and fled, escaping from the white men. Mrs. Brooks urged her cousin John Petty to get help for her aged mother. Petty called his landlord and the two went to the old woman's home and drove the two white men away, but not before they had attacked Mrs. Johnson. The defendants, followed the withdrawal of their attorney from the case, were returned to prison, the date of their new hearing to be set when they have obtained a new lawyer.

The second case is reported to the N.A.A.C.P. from New Iberia, La., by the New Orleans Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. On July 17, A. J. Sterling, a young white man, is alleged to have brutally raped a nine-year old Negro girl. Sterling's brother has also been arrested charged with an attempt to ravish the sister of the victim who managed to make her escape.

The brutal attack upon the two young colored children was committed in an isolated place near the Southern Pacific towerhouse in the upper section of New Iberia, according to the New Iberia Enterprise of July 20th. Upon being arrested the two Sterling brothers were fully identified by the victims of their attack. Judge Simon has ordered the grand jurors to reconvene into session for the purpose of taking evidence against the two white men after which the date of trial will be set by the court.

The first of these cases occurred in Melbourne, Ark., early in July. It is alleged that Jim Davis, white, and his nephew, John Coward, attacked "Aunt Lucy" Johnson, an 80-year old colored woman who lives in a Negro settlement between Melbourne and Franklin. When the case was called in the court of Justice Tom Smith at Melbourne, Attorney Dene Coleman, attorney for the white man, withdrew from the defense, the lawyer declaring that he believed her testimony and asked permission to withdraw from the case. His announcement was cheered by the crowd which packed the court room.

## WHITE MEN CHARGED WITH RAPE

Down in Arkansas, two white men have been arrested and charged with criminal assault upon "Aunt Lucy," an eighty year old colored woman, according to a statement coming from the headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

When arraigned before the justice of the peace, the case against the two men was continued in order to give the defendant time to secure the services of a counsel as one lawyer had withdrawn from the case after hearing what "Aunt Lucy" had to say about the attack upon her.

In the meanwhile another case of rape on the part of a white man in Louisiana upon a nine year old colored girl while his brother is under arrest charged with attempt to rape the little sister of the victim of the criminal assault is brought to light.

We take notice of these two cases because so far as we are able to learn, there was no enraged citizenry in either community over the report of the assaults. Neither of the accused had to be "spirited" away after being arrested and identified. No threats of mob violence were heard around the local jail.

This shows just what the white people of the South think of the crime of rape. It is no crime at all if the accused is white. It is treated in a very commonplace way when the victim is colored whether she be nine or eighty years old. It shows conclusively that it is not the crime over which so much ado is made on the part of certain elements, but it's an expression of racial hatred that is ever present in that Ku Klux Klan Stripe who seek the chance and await the opportunity to satisfy their blood thirsty appetites.

If the accused in either of the above cases referred to had been a Negro and the victim had been white, a different story would have appeared in the daily press. Not the crime, but the color of the accused governs the degree of the crime.

2933

## RAPE BY SOUTHERN WHITES REVEALED

New York, Aug. 2.—Two of the most atrocious cases of criminal assault ever known have recently been brought to light in Arkansas and Louisiana, where white men have attacked colored women. In each of these cases the N.A.A.C.P. is actively seeking to bring the assailants to trial.

The first of these cases occurred in Melbourne, Ark., early in July. It is alleged that Jim Davis, white, and his nephew, John Coward, attacked "Aunt Lucy" Johnson, an 80-year old colored woman who lives in a Negro settlement between Melbourne and Franklin. When the case was called in the court of Justice Tom Smith at Melbourne, Attorney Dene Coleman, attorney for the white man, withdrew from the defense, the lawyer declaring that he believed her testimony, and asked permission to withdraw from the case. His announcement was cheered by the

Lynchings- 1929

Rage by Whites.

Police of Atlanta, Georgia, early this week captured an alleged fiend suspected of attacks on nearly two score women and already positively identified by fourteen of his victims. Evidence is so strong against him that there can be little doubt of his guilt, though he has not yet confessed. He is lodged in the Atlanta jail and no attempts at or rumors of mob violence have been reported. Merritt is a Caucasian. Many of the victims whom he criminally assaulted were young girls of tender years. This incident should be illuminating to those who say that it is not the color of the criminal but the crimes he commits that leads to mob violence in the south.

### THREE GEORGIA

#### YOUTHS ARE HELD IN ATTACK CASE

~~Constitution~~

Phenix City, Ala., September 16.—(P)—The story of a 19-year-old Columbus (Ga.) girl that she was forced into an automobile in a suburb of Columbus last night and attacked has led to the imprisonment here of three youths whose names were given as Louis Wilson, Jr., J. H. Higginbotham and Ed Reese, of LaGrange, Ga.

They were formally charged with the attack today. Another youth, whom the girl said was implicated in the attack, had not been arrested this afternoon and his name was not made public by police. 9-17-29

A preliminary hearing was scheduled before Judge H. C. Martin in ~~second~~ ~~six o'clock~~ this morning but was postponed until tomorrow. Police said the girl had identified her ~~imprisoned~~ ~~youths~~ as her assailants

Georgia.

2932

Lynchings - 1929  
Rape by Whites.

## BOY HITCH-HIKERS ATTACK 2 WOMEN

Mild-Mannered Youngsters Turn Fiends After Taken Into Car by Women Autoists.

Hoxie, Kan., August 13.—(P)—The victims of two young hitch-hikers they had given a ride from Colorado, Miss Leda Beauregard, 21, and Mrs. Beatrice Walse, 34, both of Concordia, Kan., were in a hospital today with injuries received in an attack near here late yesterday.

Nude, beaten and slashed with a razor and apparently abandoned to bleed to death, the two women were found bound in a pasture east of Hoxie by a ranch foreman. Physicians said they would recover.

Miss Beauregard, a telephone operator, and Mrs. Walse, a widow, were returning from a vacation trip when they were hailed by the two young men near Linon, Col., they said. The youths, about 20 years old, were well mannered and asked for a ride, saying they were returning to their home in Kansas City. The attack, the women said, came without warning.

Overpowering them the youths dashed the women with a razor, bound them with rope and then cast them into the pasture. Stripping them of their clothing and money, the youths drove off in Mrs. Walse's car. They have not been captured.

Kansas.

2934

Lynchings-1929  
Rape by Whites.

Kentucky

2935

# LEXINGTON JURY GIVES AS-SAILANT OF COLORED GIRL STIFF SENTENCE

## 2 MORE TO BE TRIED

The Louisville Courier-Journal carried in its Friday morning issue the following startling news. It is worth republishing, and The News takes delight in letting its world know somewhere in Kentucky there is some justice for Negro womanhood.

**LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 14.**—Jack Gaines, 24 years old, the first of five white men to be tried on charges of attacking two Negro girls, Viola Tuttle, 21, and Athlee Ann Edwards, 23, last June on the Newson Pike, near here, was sentenced to serve twenty years in the State penitentiary tonight by a jury in Fayette Circuit Court.

The entire day was consumed in the hearing of testimony and a night session was found necessary in order to finish the case. The jury deliberated 38 minutes. The two girls testified at the trial.

Albert Bowlin and Homer Barns, in jail in connection with the case, are to be tried later at the present term of court. It was rumored tonight that they would change their pleas of not guilty and confess. Eugene Smith and D. Chasteen, also accused in connection with attacks, are said to escaped to Canada.

Commonwealth's Attorney James Parks, in his charge to

~~ATTACKER HUNTED~~  
~~Constitution~~  
~~Bloodhounds Trace Man to~~  
~~Barn—Hunt Still On.~~

~~14-29~~  
Danville, Ky., September 13.—(AP)—Search of a barn near here for a man alleged to have attacked the wife of a tenant farmer, proved unavailing today, after the barn had been guarded all night and 50 men had participated in the hunt.

The man, masked and gloved, was traced to the barn last night after the attack by bloodhounds. A guard was placed around the barn and this morning the search was started. Great quantities of tobacco hanging in the barn were moved but the fugitive was not found.

A sheriff's posse still was seeking the man tonight.

Lynchings 1929

Rape by White  
 RACES ASSAULT CHARGE.  
 Commenced  
 Simpson County Man Accused of

Attacking 13-Year-Old Girl.

PRENTISS, Miss., Sept. 8.—  
 James Sykes, 32, of Simpson County, was bound over in Judge L. A. Loftin's court on bond of \$5,000 to await the action of the grand jury of Jefferson Davis County on the charge of assaulting a 13-year-old girl living east of Prentiss. Sykes, Mississippi lived up to its code last week, when it practically shelved the

## MISSISSIPPI Can't Find Slayer Of Race Father Who Resented Insults To His Pretty Daughter

HAZELHURST, Miss., Dec. 5.—  
 Taylor murder mystery, after returning a verdict of not guilty against Speck Sandifer, white, accused of killing the father.

Taylor, father of a pretty daughter, was killed after he had been arrested and was preparing to make bond before the mayor's court. It was said that several men took hold of him, and carried him for a "ride in the country." The body was found two days later in a field near by. The killing is alleged to have occurred following a series of insulting remarks, climaxed by an attempted assault, made to Taylor's pretty daughter by a group of young white loafers.

When Taylor, resenting the insults, came into the fray, he was arrested by a white officer, and shortly afterward "taken for his ride."

Sandifer, who was accused of the killing, testified in his own behalf. He admitted hitting the dead man, but said he failed to shoot him. It was this testimony which resulted in his freedom after a white jury had deliberated for six hours.

2936

2936

Lynchings - 1929

Rape by Whites.

# PROSECUTOR MAKES NO ATTEMPT TO CONVICT WHITE BOY WHO TRICKED GIRL

**She Had Answered Call, Seeking Job as Maid; Threatened with Wrench and Assaulted**

## IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE IF YOU'RE BLACK

A young colored woman applies for work as a maid at an address out south. She is met at the door by a young white man and invited in. Inside, she is threatened with a heavy wrench and forcibly assaulted. She is finally allowed to go and reports the case to the police. The man is arrested. But when the case comes up before Justice of the Peace Ray Cowan, a young assistant prosecutor, who is supposed to try and convict the man of rape, makes no effort to do so, and rules the amazing statement in court that he does not think rape has been committed. He means, of course, that he does not think a Negro woman can be raped—that she never is outraged, but is a more or less willing party to such transactions. This is an insult to Negro womanhood—the greatest that can be offered. Unless the Negro citizens of Kansas City flood the prosecutor's office and Judge Cowan's court with their protests on behalf of this unfortunate young woman, she and others like her are unprotected from the attacks of men like this white boy. She is not a woman of bad reputation; she is a hard-working girl, out of work, seeking only a chance to make a living. Not only is she tricked and dishonored, but insulted and humiliated in a court of law where she knows of no justice. Ask yourself a question:

**WOULD THERE BE ANY PUSSYFOOTING IF THIS GIRL HAD BEEN WHITE AND THE MAN HAD BEEN BLACK?**

she did not submit to his desires.

In a preliminary hearing of the state versus Fred McDonald, white, for the alleged assault of Irene Miller, 22 year old colored girl, in Judge Cowan's court at 31st and Troost Ave., Saturday, the case was taken under advisement for a week, which means that some sort of decision will be rendered by Judge Cowan tomorrow.

The hearing was featured by frequent clashes between Attorney John E. Wesson, who had been retained by the N. A. A. C. P., to help in the prosecution of the case, and the defense attorney for the white youth. Also much comment was aroused over the apathetic manner in which the assistant prosecutor, Roger Miller conducted the case.

The alleged attack occurred in a vacant apartment at 4145 Virginia Avenue shortly before noon December 31 when the Miller girl answered a telephoned inquiry to her home for a girl to do general house work. According to her testimony, McDonald met her at the door, and after inviting her inside, threatened to kill her with a heavy monkey wrench if

asked if anyone there had called up the local branch of the Urban League regarding housework.

### SAYS HE GAVE HER A DOLLAR

The youth related that he offered the girl one dollar for the relationship which took place between them, and said that he did not force her to accede to his will. At this point the assistant prosecutor, Miller, bestirred himself for the first time and asked the boy if he had ever had any other relations with "negresses" which elicited the information from the white youth that he had some years previously been intimate with a Negro girl in Nevada, Mo. Apparently satisfied Miller snatched back in his seat and permitted Attorney Wesson to continue the prosecution.

### DEFENSE ATTORNEY TRIES A "FAST ONE"

When the girl was on the stand the defense attorney tried to bring out the fact that the girl was of loose character and had not been working steadily but the girl's testimony showed that she had been employed steadily in this city for a number of years and had just lost her position with the family she had worked for for two years because it left the city.

Then the white youth's lawyer asked her if it wasn't true that she had been divorced from her husband on the grounds of adultery. To this she replied "I guess so." It was apparent to the spectators that the girl didn't understand the term adultery and a woman cried out that "that's a shame. The girl doesn't even know what he's talking about." After a questioning glance at the assistant prosecutor, which was ignored, Attorney Wesson asked the defense attorney to explain what he meant to the girl. When the lawyer reluctantly asked the girl if she had not been divorced because she ran around with other men the girl said "No! Course I wasn't running around with no men. Me and my husband just couldn't get along."

Others to testify were the boy's mother, and an officer of the national guard, to which the McDonald youth's brother officer's testimony. However when McDonald took the stand he denied having admitted his guilt to the officers.

### Tells Glib Story

On interrogation by Attorney Wesson the youth stated that he was 18 years of age, and that he had done no work since leaving school four years ago. He stated that he did "a little prize fighting and professional baseball playing." His testimony was that he had come to the Virginia Avenue address to finish packing some articles left at the place when the family moved the day previously. He said he could not explain how the girl chanced to come to his address but admitted that when she knocked on the door of the apartment she

asked if anyone there had called up the local branch of the Urban League regarding housework.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bruce, chairman of

the board of directors for the Florence

Home for Girls; and Mrs. D. M. Miller, prominent club woman.

Attorney attempted, in his cross examination of the girl, to show that she herself had "propositioned" McDonald, and had become angry when he refused to give her a dollar.

Leahy attempted to create a motive which would account for the girl's having brought the matter to the attention of police by showing that when McDonald refused the girl money she became incensed and claimed she was attacked.

However the girl was steadfast in her testimony, and met all attempts to paint her as a prostitute with quiet denials. It was brought out that she was a working girl of good reputation. As she testified, McDonald, the defendant, was seen to glare at her, writhing his lips in the manner of one who curses silently.

### OTHER WITNESS FOR STATE

Following the girl's testimony Mrs. Birdie Brown, 1725 Forest, took the stand, corroborating the fact that the girl had received a telephone call which directed her to the Virginia Avenue address. Clifford Sullivan, 1603 Forest Avenue testified that on Mrs. Brown's request he had called police officers, and had taken Mrs. Brown and Miss Miller out to No. 9 police station to identify McDonald.

### POLICE STICK TO STORY

Some of the most damaging bits of evidence against McDonald were given by police officers D. R. Martin, and W. H. Etzold, who arrested McDonald and to whom McDonald admitted that he had raped the girl while threatening her with two wrenches. The fact that the officers were white, as was the defendant, caused many to believe that they would change their stories, but as Officer Martin told a Call reporter: "Regardless of who it hurt I told the truth. Color makes no difference to me when I am doing my duty as a police officer." Officer Etzold related on the stand that McDonald told him that he had been sent back to the vacant house from which his family had just moved to disconnect a gas stove. This fact accounted for the presence of the wrenches, although the defense attorney denied that the youth had used them to intimidate the Miller girl.

### LEAHY ADDRESSES JURY

Leahy then addressed the jury. He told them that he would show them that the girl was no more than a prostitute, and that she had come to McDonald's house seeking not work but "another relation." He painted McDonald as an unfortunate "boy" who should be kicked for having had anything to do with the girl," and who was the victim of a "frame-up."

Charles D. Williams, a captain in the National Guard to which McDonald belonged testified that in his opinion the youth was of good character. Prosecutor Boyle asked Mr. Roberts if he knew the legal meaning of "reputation" and "character," and then illustrated that "opinion is

# SERVANT GIRL NOT ATTACKED, VERDICT

## Case Marked by Offensive Remarks of Defense Attorney

After a deliberation of about one hour and a half Wednesday morning, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the case in which Fredrick McDonald, 18 year old white youth, was charged with the rape of Irene Miller, on December 31.

The verdict setting McDonald free apparently came as a surprise to spectators who had "listened in" on the case, even though the defendant was white and his victim colored. Wessel Boyle, of the prosecutors' office, and John E. Wesson, representing the N. A. A. C. P., conducted the prosecution while William Leahy represented the defense. The trial, which began Tuesday morning when the jury was chosen, was held in Judge C. A. Burney's court, division 6 of the circuit court.

### NO NEW EVIDENCE

Very little new evidence was brought out by either side that had not been heard at the preliminary hearing in Judge Cowan's court.

At the end of the hearing the assistant prosecutor got up and said that in his opinion the boy should be punished in some way but that he thought no rape had been committed. Instantly Attorney Wesson challenged his statement on the grounds that the testimony plainly showed the youth was guilty of the offense charged. Then Judge Cowan announced that he would take the case under advisement for a week.

### PROMINENT WOMEN PRESENT

Among the spectators in the court were Mrs. Rosa Jones, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Pearl M. Dabney, secretary of

### VICTIM TESTIFIES

Miss Miller was ordered to take the stand. She related the circumstances of the attack, telling how the white youth lured her to the vacant house at 4143 Virginia Avenue on a promise of work; and then intimidated her with two heavy monkey wrenches while he attacked her. The defense



Lynchings-1929

Rape by Whites.

**White Cop Decoyed**

**Girl; Assaults Her**

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Patrolman N. Newberry, white, officer No. 907 was positively identified and arrested charged with criminal assault upon Miss Carrie McFields, a stenographer here last week.

Miss McFields was returning home from her work at an employment agency at midnight, Saturday when the policeman drew up to the corner where she had alighted from the street car and placed her under arrest.

Once in his automobile, he committed the assault despite her screams and declared:

"Had I known you were the kind of girl you are, I would not have bothered you."

The policeman threatened to have the gangsters of St. Louis "get her" if she ever breathed a word about it. Sunday, Miss McFields picked the policeman out from among a number of officers at the police headquarters.

"He was a policeman and I was afraid to resist," she told the inspector.

"He told me that nobody would ever believe a word against him anyhow. If they want to they can find fingerprints on his badge and on his car. They are surely there."

Missouri

2939

Lynchings 1929  
Rape by Whites.

New Jersey.

2941

# CHARGE POLICE LIEUTENANT IN JERSEY CITY ASSAULTED COLORED WOMAN ASKING AID

Young Wife Appealing For Protection  
From Husband Lured Into Captain's  
Room By Officer On Desk Duty

*age*  
**DISTRAUGHT HUSBAND SEEKING IDENTITY  
OF OFFENDING OFFICER IS THREATENED  
WITH CELL IF HE DIDN'T LEAVE STATION**

*3/9/29*  
**Police Captain Calls In Negro Democrat Lead-  
er To Hush Up Affair or Lose Job, Which  
Is Done Though Woman Is Leader's Niece**

## Lieut. Frank Dugan, Jersey City Police Officer, Is Suspended on Woman's Charge

On Monday night, March 4, Commissioner of Public Safety John Beggans, in investigating the charge that a police lieutenant had assaulted a young colored woman in the station house, "early in the morning, some six weeks ago," questioned Mrs. Doris Geter of 20 Ege avenue, Jersey City, and her husband, Fred, and when they testified that Lieut. Francis Dugan of the

Communipaw avenue station was the officer, and that sometime between Christmas and New Year Dugan attempted to assault Mrs. Geter, Commissioner Beggans immediately telephoned the Fourth Precinct and ordered the suspension of Lieut. Dugan from pay and duty.

Mrs. Geter told the Commissioner that when she went to the station house to complain against her husband for striking her, Lieut. Dugan, on desk duty, told her she would have to go to the Fifth Precinct, instead of the Fourth. Then, she testified, the officer came from behind the desk and led her to the captain's room, where there is a couch and lockers, and attempted to assault her. She finally got out of the station house and returned home, and when she began crying, her husband questioned her and she told of her experience. Capt Edward O'Connor, Precinct commander, and Lieut. Frank Meehan, desk officer, were charged with knowledge of the alleged attack.

Mr. Geter then dressed and returned to the station house with her, confronting the lieutenant, who denied the charge. The couple were held in the station until Captain O'Connor came into the station. The captain, she said, refused to entertain charges against the lieutenant, but told them to go home and come back again that evening.

Jersey City, N. J.—Charges made by Dr. Francis L. Golden, who conducts a column in the Jersey Journal under the caption, "F. L. G.—His Column," that a police lieutenant had assaulted a young colored woman who had entered the police station to appeal for protection from her husband, who, she charged, had abused her, and that the matter had been hushed up, has stirred both races to fever heat.

In this article, printed Friday, March 1, Dr. Golden charges that, when the women came in early the morning, "some six weeks ago," asking police

"The lieutenant at the desk, violating decent precept, forgetful of his sworn duty to safeguard the public, invited her into the captain's office and closed the door."

— o'clock detail was entering the station when an irate husband dashed wildly to the precinct desk and demanded to know who was the man who had assaulted his wife. He was told if he didn't shut up and leave the station he would be thrown into a cell. He invited such action, saying it would help his demands for reparation."

Negro Leader Sent For.

Continuing, Dr. Golden charges that when the husband could not be silenced, the police captain was sent for, who had the bright idea of sending for the Negro Democratic leader, who, it is alleged, is Gilbert Brown, and that the latter was told that to save the Democratic organization from scandal, the matter must be hushed up, and that if it was not hushed up, he, the leader, would lose his \$4,000 a year sinecure with the Hague administration.

Then, said Dr. Golden, when the leader opened the door to the room in which the couple were waiting, he found the woman to be his own niece. This, said the columnist, made it easier than the colored leader had thought it would be, and that "a quick trip out of town and the case is hushed up."

Commenting upon the case, Dr. Golden declared that "The woman didn't necessarily have to be colored. The same brutal treatment might have been accorded to any one's wife." At the same time he declared that "Here in Jersey City there is no more abused and down-trodden people than our colored residents," "completely dominated and abused" under the Hague system. He asserted further:

Challenge To The Race.

"This particular incident is an open challenge to the colored population of Jersey City to decide once and for all whether under the Hague system they have any personal rights. When such a heinous offence can be muzzled by the police in connivance with a colored leader who prostitutes his own race for

a few paltry dollars, then the time has arrived for some concerted action on the part of outstanding representative colored men."

As a result of the charges made by Dr. Golden, John Beggans, Commissioner of Public Safety, has ordered an investigation, according to a news story printed in the Jersey Journal on Monday, March 4, stating that "The people of Jersey City are entitled to protection in every particular . . . it matters not what may be the creed or color of the person," and that he will not hesitate to act as he may feel that the facts warrant.

#### Commissioner To Investigate.

It is alleged in the same story that powerful and mysterious agencies are exerting efforts to hush up the woman and her husband.

Commissioner Beggans has made the following statement:

"It is hard to believe," he said, "that Dr. Golden would write this story without full foundation for it, and I would appreciate it if he would give me all the information he has in his possession."

"I doubt that it is true," the commissioner continued, "but nevertheless I am going to get to the bottom of the alleged affair and after the investigation which I have ordered is completed, I will take such action as I may deem advisable.

#### Attack Is Inconceivable.

"It is inconceivable that an attack such as alleged could happen in any police station and I would withhold my judgment until the investigation is finished.

"The people of Jersey City are entitled to protection in every particular, and if any member of the department so far forgot himself and his oath of office, he should be punished to the fullest extent.

"It matters not what may be the creed or color of the person; one is entitled to the same respect and protection as the other. The public may rest assured that I will not hesitate to act in a manner that I may feel justified if the facts warrant it."

In the same column, Dr. Golden cites the case of Philip Harris, a Negro, who was fatally shot by Patrolman Gantner; the deposal of Counsellor Robert S. Hartgrove as legal assistant in the County Board of Health when he refused to do the bidding of the present administration, and the trumped up charges made by the Hague people against Jim Burnett, a Negro prohibition investigator, which resulted in the loss of his job by Burnett, as instances of discrimination against Jersey's City's colored pop-

ulation.  
A strong editorial in the Jersey Journal, headed "Beggans and the Gantner Case," denouncing the action of the commissioner in exonerating and restoring to duty Patrolman Gantner, called forth a further statement from Commissioner Beggans, justifying his course, and stating that the shooting will be investigated by the Grand Jury, and that the County Prosecutor, with his own force of detectives, would make an independent investigation, and that if an indictment is found against Gantner, the officer would immediately be suspended from duty.

A mass meeting to be held by colored citizens under auspices of the Jersey City branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Colored Men's Republican Club is scheduled for Friday night, March 8, at the Thirkield M. E. Church, Rose and Orient avenues, the Rev. Handy, pastor.

Lynchings 1929

New York.

2940

Rape by Whites.

## NORDIC KAPISTS FREED IN GOTHAM

New York—(AP)—Jacob Suban, former city marshal, now a real estate operator, was freed of a complaint made by a 13-year-old colored girl, Ethel Walker in Washington heights court Friday morning. The girl alleges that she was attacked by Suban who came to her parents' home to collect rent on December 26. Her statement was partly corroborated by Miss Mary Edwards who resides in the same building. When there was some discrepancy found in the stories told by the two girls, Suban was dis-

## RAPE BY SOUTHERN WHITES REVEALED BY THE N. A. A. C. P.

Victims Are Eighty Year Old Woman And A Nine Year Old Girl

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Two of the most atrocious cases of criminal assault ever known have recently been brought to light in Arkansas and Louisiana where white men have attacked colored women. In each of these cases the N. A. A. C. P. is actively at work, it was revealed here Friday, seeking to bring the assailants to trial.

The first of these cases occurred in Melbourne, Arkansas, only in July. It is alleged that Tom Davis, white, and his nephew, John Coward, attacked "Aunt Lucy" Johnson, an eighty-year old colored woman who lives in a settlement between Melbourne and Franklin. When the case was called in the court of Justice Tom Smith at Melbourne, Attorney Bone Coleman, attorney for the white man, withdrew from the defense, the lawyer declaring that he believed the woman's testimony and asked permission to withdraw from the case. His announcement was cheered by the crowd which packed the court room.

Took in Washing  
The elderly colored woman takes in washing. It is charged in the complaint that the two white men first went to the home of Mrs. Lula Brooks, daughter of Mrs. Johnson, that Mrs. Brooks seized her children and fled, escaping from the white men. Mrs. Brooks urged her cousin John Petty to get help for her aged mother. Petty called his landlord and the two went to the old woman's home and drove the two white men away but not before they had attacked Mrs. Johnson. The defendants, following the withdrawal of their attorney from the case, were returned to prison, the date of their new hearing to be set when they have obtained a new lawyer.

Second Case  
The second case is reported to the N. A. A. C. P. from New Iberia, Louisiana, by the New Orleans Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. On July 17th, A. J. Sterling, a young white man, is alleged to have brutally raped a nine-year old colored girl. Sterling's brother has also been arrested charged with an attempt to ravish the sister of the victim who managed to make her escape. The brutal attack upon the two young colored children was committed in an isolated place near the Southern Pacific towerhouse in the upper section of New Iberia, according to the New Iberia Enterprise of July 20. Upon being arrested the two Sterling brothers were fully identified by the victims of their attack. Judge Simon has ordered the grand jurors to reconvene in session for the purpose of taking evidence against the two white men after which the date of trial will be set by the court.

The New Orleans Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is closely following developments in this case as is the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. to see what will be the outcome of these two notorious cases.

## KILLS WHITE MAN AFTER DASTARDLY ACT

North Carolina Executive Tries To Save Prisoner From Sentence

She was assaulted several times before she killed to defend her honor.

Gov. Gardner, hearing of the case of the girl through Miss Alene D. Simkins, a court worker of the New York Urban league, wrote to District Attorney Banton saying that if the Court thought it proper to parole the girl, we shall be glad to arrange proper supervision following her return to the state."

It is the hope of the officials from North Carolina that when the girl comes up for sentence Thursday, she will be given a reformatory term and that after that she will be taken to an industrial home in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Leola O'Neil, a 17-year-old girl, who ran away from her home in a log cabin but remembered the admonitions taught her by her mother on that North Carolina plantation, found yesterday that the governor of her state had made a personal effort to save her from conviction for murder, a charge on which she is being tried in General sessions before Judge Alexander.

She pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the second degree yesterday but not before Gov. C. Max Gardner of North Carolina, sent Lieut Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the Division of Negro Work of the North Carolina State Board of Charities, to New York with the girl's father in an effort to save her. The girl ran away from the primitive log cabin which she shared with her eight brothers and sisters and where her mother taught her "Godly" ways. The girl had a ride from her home in Fayetteville, N. C., to New York. Here she rented a room in Harlem. She

The girl said that Manueio Moreira, white, a thirty-seven-year Portuguese sailor, came to her pretext that a friend had him. Inviting her to his barge the foot of West 58th St., she told her that she would be "thrown overboard and drowned" if she refused his advances. 12/14/29

All means of escape cut off, she said that she picked up a hatchet and beat the man's brains out with it.

Lynchings-1929  
Rape by Whites

**WHITE OFFICER**  
*(Tens of thousands)*  
**HELD FOR**  
*(Tens of thousands)*  
**ATTACK**  
7-5-29.

North Carolina

2942

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July (ANP)—Henry Fisher, constable of the Charlotte Township, was bound over to the superior court here Tuesday morning on charges of assaulting a Negro woman, Mrs. Pearl King. He was released on a bond of \$200.

According to Mrs. King, she appeared in Magistrate T. J. Gribble's court and during the session, she went to Fisher and accused him of breaking a lock on her door while making a search. The constable became angered over her accusation and struck her over the head with a blackjack and to add insult to injury the magistrate sentenced her to thirty days for contempt of court. She appealed the sentence and was given a hearing in Judge W. F. Harding's court Tuesday morning at the same time Fisher was given a hearing on the assault charges. In rendering his decision in both cases the judge said:

"The statutes provide that a justice of the peace court is open at all times, but that does not mean the court is in session all the time. Even then, however, it would seem that a magistrate has a right to command quiet in order that he may transact official business. I am inclined to think that this sentence of thirty days is too heavy, but it is a matter within the discretion of the constable."

Lynchings-1929

Rape by Whites.

## 2-YEAR-OLD GIRL ASSAULTED, KILLED

Slayer Sought After Body Was  
Found In Shallow Water  
Course

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 1.—  
(P)—A search for 12-year-old June Nelson today was turned into a hunt for her slayer when her body was found in a shallow water course in the edge of this city. A physician's examination revealed that she had been criminally assaulted and choked. *Abduction*

Tonight all available police, detectives and deputy sheriffs had been called out to search for the man who abducted her near the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Nelson, last night. Her body had been thrown from a bridge that crosses the canal in a sparsely settled part of the city. *-4-21*

The child had fallen face down in the water, and police said there was a possibility she was not dead when she was left by her assailant. *Murderer*

The girl was last seen last night when she left her father's sandwich stand for her home, a quarter of a block distant. When she failed to reach the house, the officers were notified and conducted an all-night search.

June's 5-year-old sister, Betty, told her parents a man who she believed had worn a mask over his face accosted her near her home last Friday night and fled when she screamed and ran upon the porch.

An ex-convict, who had served two prison sentences for attacks on girls and whose victims had been left in the same locality where June's body was found, was taken to the police station for questioning, but he was said to have given a straightforward account of his whereabouts last night.

Utah.

2943

Lynchings - 1929

Reports on Sent Press.

*Flat  
Panama City Fla*  
JUL 8 1929

MUSCATINE IA J & NO TRIB  
MONDAY, JULY 15, 1929,

2863

Jan.- June.

Oxford, Miss., Eagle  
Thursday, July 11, 1929

Official Organ of Lafayette County and  
City of Oxford.

## Comment And Opinion

### LYNCHING RECORD.

~~THE LYNCHING RECORD.~~  
According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of 1924, eleven less than 1923, twenty-six less than for 1922 and of 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and one. There were ciphers for Louisiana and the rest of first six months of 1921.

The total number was four. This is one less than the number for the first six months in 1928 and five less than the number nine for the first six months of 1924, eleven less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and one. There were ciphers for Louisiana and the rest of first six months of 1921. Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. Two of the offenses charged were rape, one six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and one. There were ciphers for Louisiana and the rest of first six months of 1921.

According to a careful compilation figures of lynchings for the past nine years show: 1921, 64; 1922, 61; 1923, 28; 1924, 16; 1925, 18; 1926, 34; 1927, 21, and 1928, 11. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a memorial recently presented to Mr. Hoover's National Crime commission, calls attention to the sharp reduction in 1923 from the preceding years and attributes this to the passage by the house in 1922 of the Dyer anti-lynching bill which provided for federal jurisdiction to obtain punishment for lynching. The bill was subsequently beaten by a senate filibuster, and the association desires the commission to recommend its revival.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

*Hans  
Nashville, T.C.*

JUL 31 1929

Tuskegee Institute, which keeps figures on lynchings, reports that only four occurred in the United States during the first half of 1928. The time will come when the days of lynchings will be looked upon as savage. There are instances when good men feel like joining a mob and lynching some brute, but the precedent is too dangerous to be tolerated. One of the worst phases of the lynching business is that the wrong man might become the victim. Even the person attacked is sometimes slow to identify her assailant and for a mob to lynch on circumstantial evidence or upon a possible mistaken identification is too serious a question to be considered, even though lynch law within itself might sometimes be justifiable.

8(b)

"LET THE EAGLE BE THE BATTLE GROUND  
OF THE IDEAS OF THE PEOPLE."

### THANKS FOR THE INFORMATION

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the negro college of Booker Washington fame at Tuskegee, Ala., sends this paper a publicity article on lynching and marks it "For immediate release".

It calls our attention to the number of lynchings which have occurred in the South, year by year, from 1925 to 1928 as compiled from the "Department of Records and Research" of that institution.

It occurs to us that the caption of this particular department of the negro college should be changed from "lynchings" to "suicides".

If this college of our colored friends wants to compile a record of the brutal murders of white citizens and the beastly violations of the persons of white women by members of the colored race we could probably help them out some. We know too well the lynching record of the South—and the purpose and left his victim for dead"; and on.

Behind every lynching in the South there is a long wait and a long delay corrected. The most feasible pay more attention to racial character and respect

They which disturb these friendly relations and, be it known to their credit, they are exerting themselves toward educating their people and lifting them to a plane of law abiding and industrious citizenship. Instead of compiling and flaunting the lynchings, colored institutions of education should

Southern people do not like lynchings. They have said to their credit, they are exerting themselves toward educating their people and lifting them to a plane of law abiding and industrious citizenship. Instead of compiling and flaunting the lynchings, colored institutions of education should

This is not an argument for lynch law. Not by any means. The community in which a lynching occurs always suffers serious consequences. It is demoralizing to both whites and blacks. We wish it could forever end. But we fear it will never end until the negroes themselves end it by ceasing to commit the crimes which cause it.

The Tuskegee Institute, and every other negro

college, in compiling the record of lynchings should carry along with it the story of the crimes which negroes persist in this sort of crime we fear lynchings will continue. Stop it and on. All good negro citizens deplore the crimes which disturb these friendly relations and, be it known to their credit, they are exerting themselves toward educating their people and lifting them to a plane of law abiding and industrious citizenship. Instead of compiling and flaunting the lynchings, colored institutions of education should

Statesville, Miss., by being hanged to a tree and riddled with bullets", or "Tim Johnson was lynched at Southton, Tenn., by being tied to an ironed over to the stake and burned", or "Joe Rodes was lynched by tails. A mob who took him to a lonely spot near Grason. Southern people do not like lynchings. They have said to their credit, they are exerting themselves toward educating their people and lifting them to a plane of law abiding and industrious citizenship. Instead of compiling and flaunting the lynchings, colored institutions of education should

Ark., and shot him to death", should be accompanied by the stories in bold type that "he entered the heroically buried their personal outrages and pleaded for law, knowing a plane of law abiding and industrious citizenship. Instead of compiling and flaunting the lynchings, colored institutions of education should

2863

highway and after shooting her escort dragged people are willing for the law to take its course, Southern race, an assault case.

Lynn Haven, Va., Free Press  
Saturday, July 20, 1929

Mrs. Anne Waner,  
Mrs. J. M. Seltzrich  
Miss Josephine Dahl.

## The Lynching Record

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years of 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killings plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Missis-

sippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

TIFTON (GA.) GAZETTE  
Friday, July 5, 1929

## THE TIFTON GAZETTE, TI

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, during the first six months of 1929 there were only four lynchings. This number is one less than the number, five, for the first six months of 1928, and is five less than the number, nine, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921. Of the persons lynched, one

was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were: rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows:

Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one. It will be gratifying to every Georgian to note that once more this state escapes the lynching stigma. It is also pleasing to note the small number of lynchings, and that only three states were shamed by mobs in this way.

## NEW YORK

ALBANY N. Y. NEWS  
JULY 9, 1929

## BLOT IT OUT

TUSKEGEE institute reports that only four lynchings took place in the United States in the first six months of the year. The institute has kept records of

lynchings over a long period, and it shows that this is the smallest number in any half year since its records began. In 1921 in the same period thirty-two lynchings were re-

ported, so it is evident that "lynch law" is decreasing.

It is a most encouraging report but it might be better. There should not be one lynching in the United States in any year. Lynching has been one black blot on the history of the United States. It occurs oftener here than in any country. There is never an excuse for lynching no matter how heinous the crime. Lynching is not only a crime in itself but it shows up the weakest part of human nature. It demonstrates that men can be led like a lot of cattle to commit an atrocity that shames humanity. Men in a mob are not reasoning human beings. They are prompted by the spirit of revenge. They do, by mob spirit, what they condemn in their victims. They commit a crime to punish a crime, they take the law into their own hands and make mockery of government and of order.

Mobs are seldom punished. They ought to be. A lynching in any state should arouse the authorities to the utmost to apprehend every man guilty of that lynching. Never can lynching be condoned.

Pact  
Jamestown  
2 - ny

Principal motor or Tuskegee Institute, who keeps the lynchings record of the country, reports only four lynchings for the first six months of this year. Three were of negroes and one victim was a white man. Florida had two lynchings, Mississippi one and Tennessee one. Two men were charged with rape, one with murder, and one lost his life for not removing rubbish from in front of a store and resisting the officers. There is a steady decrease in the number of lynchings which indicates that this particular form of disrespect for law is dying out.

It would not be difficult to prove

that the South is now more orderly than the North.

JACKSONVILLE FL. COURTS  
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1929,

can best be attacked

with the airplane—and thus, unnoticed, proves himself a more valuable airman than a dozen of the more famous ones.

## LYNCHINGS

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

DURANT, OK., DEMOCRAT

JULY 13, 1929

J24

## LYNCHINGS

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

News-Adv. Okla.

JUL 18 1929

Tuskegee Institute, which keeps figures on lynchings, reports that only four occurred in the United States during the first half of 1928. Three of the victims were negroes and the other a white man. Since the beginning of the second half of the year there have been a lynchings in Nebraska, all the negroes of a town being driven out under threat of speedy lynching after one of their race had shot a police officer. The difference in the handling of cases in Judge Lynch's court in the South and the North is that in this area it is the rule to string up the guilty one and let the others alone while in the North the entire colored population of a community is the object of attack when one causes trouble. However, it is gratifying that in both sections the sentiment is stronger for regular legal procedure and unless a white woman is attacked, the probability of a lynching bee is negligible. When a woman suffers the chances are about 99 to one that the attacker will be strung up and all the laws ever written and all the resolutions adopted since the Civil war will not quench the mad desire for speedy vengeance in such a case.

July 18, 1929

DURANT OK. DEM.

T 28 723

MOON-JOURNAL  
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

JUL 22 1929

## LYNCHINGS

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

TITUSVILLE PA HERALD

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1929

J24

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

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Thus does the country grow in civilization.

## CIVILIZATION GROWS.

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

Lynchings - 1929

Reports on Sent Press.

ATOKOMO IND. TRIBUNE  
SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1929

## DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR

Records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research show that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six month of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officer of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

### NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY SUN  
JULY 2, 1929

The Lynching Record for the First Six Months of 1929.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings.

This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Newbern, Tenn., Tennessean

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1929

### THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1929

According to information compiled by the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched in 1929 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1. The States less than the number 30 for the first in which lynchings occurred and the six months of 1922 and 32 less than number in each state are as follows: the number 36 for the first six months

Jan.- June.

2944

of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 8 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Somerset, Ky., Commonwealth  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1929

Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.  
R. R. MOTON,  
Principal, Tuskegee Normal and  
Industrial Institute.  
Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.

Franklin, Tenn., Review Appeal  
THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1929

### LYNCHING RECORD

## FOR 1929 THUS FAR

In the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5, for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Newbern, Tenn., Tennessean

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1929

direction of W. U. Sharp,  
County Agent.

the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Somerset, Ky., Commonwealth  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1929

LYNCHING DECREASES

Tuskegee Institute Alabama,  
July 1, 1929.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is less than the number of 5 for the first six months of 1928 and 5 less than the number of 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is 1 less than the number of 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number of 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number of 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number of 36 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number of 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number of 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number of 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number of 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., TIMES  
THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1929

nessee on ...  
and roughage and a limited amount of grain can be produced to maintain a small herd of cows for super baby beef or feeder calf production

### LYNCHINGS FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1929

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched in 1929 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1. The States less than the number 30 for the first in which lynchings occurred and the six months of 1922 and 32 less than number in each state are as follows: the number 36 for the first six months

of 1929, or one less than in the same period of 1928, was made from records compiled at Tuskegee Institute here today. Of the persons lynched this year, one was white and three were negroes. Two lynchings occurred in Florida and one in Mississippi and Tennessee.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE  
JULY 2, 1929

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY EVE WORLD  
JULY 2, 1929

tion searching... crews will pick them out in the sky and the anti-aircraft batteries will fire at the raiders with blank ammunition.

### 1929 LYNCHINGS SHOW A DECREASE

#### Only Four Reported So Far This Summer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2 (A. P.)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three Negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported to-day by R. R. Morton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics... institute by the department of record and research.

They were as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

The number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

NEW YORK TIMES  
Monday, July 1, 1929

and place them before me in a wholesome manner but to distort them for the purposes of the class in power."

Four Lynchings in 1929 to Date.

Special to The New York Times.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—A report of four lynchings in the United States during the first six months

pass finally on the case of any person accused of murder or manslaughter.

Judge Butcher instituted the delinquency proceedings Saturday following the prosecution of the boy's father John Mahan, a taxicab driver, on a charge of driving while intoxicated. The boy killed Cecil with his father's gun after the two had quarreled over a piece of meat.

### Lynching on Decline In South, Figures Show

#### One of 4 Victims in First Six Months of '29 Is White

Special to the Herald Tribune  
TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Three Negroes and one white person were lynched during the first six months of 1929, according to records made public today by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Moton's report reads:

"I find, according to the records compiled in the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than in the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the five for the first six months of 1924, eleven less than the fifteen for the first six months of 1923, twenty-six less than the thirty for the first six months of 1922 and thirty-two less than the thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched, one was white and three were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Assault, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one.

Union City, Tenn. Commercial  
FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1929

## The Lynching Record For The First Six Months of 1929

The following report of lynching in the United States for the first six months of 1929 has just been made public by the principal of Tuskegee Institute, leading negro institute of the country.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee 1.

### NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY TIMES  
JULY 1, 1929

"and place them before the court in a wholesome manner but to distort them for the purposes of the class power."

Four Lynchings in 1929 to Date.  
*Special to The New York Times.*

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—A report of four lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1929, or one less than in the same period of 1928, was made from records compiled at Tuskegee Institute here today. Of the persons lynched this year, one was white and three were negroes. Two lynchings occurred in Florida and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

Lynchings - 1929

Reports on Sent Press.

SUN  
LEWISTOWN, ME.

JUL 3 1929

### LYNCING RECORD

The following is the text of a letter from Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

TIMES

Hontclair, N.J.

JUL 3 1929

New Haven, Conn., June 17, 1929.

### THE LYNCHING RECORD

To the Editor of the Times: Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, that in the first six months of 1929 there were four put in jail-up condition.

Twenty-six less than the number (30) for the first six months of 1922, and thirty-two less than the number (36) for the first six months of 1921. Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

ROBERT R. MOTON,  
Principal Tuskegee Institute.

*Never*  
LYNCHBURG

VIRGINIA

JUL 2 1929

### People's Forum

#### THE LYNCING RECORD

To The Editor of The News:

Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1929 there was four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five, for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number 9, for the first 6 months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number for the first six months of 1924; eleven less than the number for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynch one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

R. R. MOTON.

Tuskegee, July 1, 1929.  
Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch & News

Thursday, July 4, 1929.

The states in which lynchings occurred were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; and Tennessee, one.

Jan. - June.

2945

### Four Lynched In First Six Months of 1929

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three Negroes and one white man as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which the lynchings occurred were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

Dr. Morton's report said the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Eastman, Ga., Times-Journal

Thursday, July 4, 1929

delivered. Fairlow's companion in the car is said to have been William McLean, also of Coffee county. He has not been apprehended. Fairlow gave bond.

### FOUR LYNCHED IN HALF YEAR

#### ONE OF VICTIMS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1919 IS WHITE MAN

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as victims, were reported today by R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; and Tennessee, one.

People should smile more on a rainy or cloudy day, and in that way help supply the sunshine which nature withholds.

### NEW YORK SUN

JUL 2 1929

#### The Lynching Record for the First Six Months of 1929.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched in 1929 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

R. R. MOTON,  
Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.

in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is one less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; eleven less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; Twenty-six less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and Thirty-two less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Tribune

Tuesday, July 2, 1929

g them. The first of these books per copy from the Bureau of Federal Building.

mingham playgrounds contest may also enter those articles in this contest without in any way interfering with playground activities, as will be judged at the same time, but those contestants must also sign in mail blanks at once the same as other contestants. Otherwise, they cannot compete.

### LYNCHINGS DECLINE LAST SIX MONTHS

Three Negroes, One White Man Victims, Report Shows

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported Monday by R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

According to Dr. Morton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Neon gas, which glows brightly when electricity passes through it, is used in a new device that enables workers about power lines to ascertain that wires are alive.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research

### FOUR LYNCHINGS HALF YEAR TOTAL

#### Alabama Record Is Clear Thus Far In The Year

Four lynchings, one white and three negro victims, was the lynching record for the six months period, according to information received here today.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research

Intended for household use, a few stepladders that will withstand roads flat of 500 pounds can be folded as an ironing board, the steps being pivoted to the frame.

JUL 2 1929

## LYNCHINGS SHOW LOSS IN YEAR

Three Negroes, One White Person, Mob Victims.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida 2, Mississippi 1 and Tennessee 1.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

## LYNCH RECORD INDICATES A DECLINE

Kansas City  
Toll From Mob Violence Shows Decrease for First Six Months

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Old Judge Lynch is slowly but surely losing his hold in these United States, according to the yearly reports compiled in the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute. In the first six months of 1929, there were four lynchings, one less than the five reported the first six months of 1928.

Three Negroes and one white man were victims of Lynch law the first half of the year. Rape was the charge for two of the killings, the murder of a plantation owner and refusal to remove rubbish from in front of a store, being the other alleged reason for mob violence. States in which lynchings occurred were Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee. Florida had two cases of this outlawed

justice and the other two states, one each.

In 1921, there were thirty-six lynchings for the first six months and thirty for the same period in 1922. Ever since that time, the number has been declining at a rapid, but not too rapid rate, however, and in 1929, this national disgrace shows the greatest improvement since it first became an American practice.

## LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR

Savannah Journal

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynching for the first six months of this year. I find ac-

cording to the records compiled at

Tuskegee Institute in the Department

of Records and Research that in the

first six months of 1929 there were

4 lynchings. This number is 1 less

than the number 5 for the first six

months of 1928 and is 5 less than the

number 9 for the first six months of

each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927;

it is 1 less than the number 5 for

the first six months of 1924; 11 less

than the number 15 for the first six

months of 1923; 26 less than the num-

ber 30, for the first six months of

1922, and 32 less than the number 36

for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white

and 3 were Negroes. The offenses

charged were rape, 2; killing planta-

tion owner, 1; not removing rub-

bish from in front of store and re-

sisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings oc-

curred and the number in each state

are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi

1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Moton, Principal

## LYNCHING DECREASE IS EVIDENCED IN RECORDS

Four Known Victims Of Mob Law In 1st Six Month Period, Says Bureau

Tuskegee, Ala.—Figures compiled here by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute today revealed a continuing decrease in the number of lynchings in the United

States.

The totals for the first six months of 1929 were released today by Robert R. Moton, principal of the school and showed that there had been only four lynchings between January and July. There were five during the first six months of 1928.

Of the persons lynched, three were Negroes and one was a white man. The offense charged against two men was criminal assault. Against another the charge was killing a plantation owner, and the other man was accused of not removing rubbish from in front of his store and then resisting officers of the law.

Two lynchings occurred in Florida, one in Mississippi and one in Tennessee.

There were nine lynchings during the first six months of these preceding years—1925, 1926, 1927. There were five during the first six months of 1924.

Other recent years showed a heavier toll. There were fifteen persons lynched during the first half of 1923, thirty during the same period in 1922 and thirty-two during the first six months of 1921.

The Southern crusade against this form of mob law is, if this year's figures are accurate, making considerable progress.

## Lynching Record For Six Months Shows Decrease

Atlanta Journal

The following information con-

cerning lynchings for the first six

months of this year, is issued from

Tuskegee Institute. According to

the records compiled at Tuskegee

Institute in the department of rec-

ords and research that in the first

six months of 1929 there were four

lynchings. This number is one less

than the number, five, for the first

six months of 1928, and is five less

than the number, nine, for the first

six months of each of the years

1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less

than the number, five, for the first

six months of 1924; eleven less

than the number, fifteen, for the first

six months of 1923; twenty-six less

than the number, thirty, for the first

six months of 1922, and thirty-two less

than the number, thirty-six, for the first

six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was

white and three were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, two; killing plantation owner one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one.

HERALD  
VICKSBURG, MISS.

JUL 4 1929

MISSISSIPPI has had one lynching in the first six months of the present year. It is earnestly to be hoped that the state will not be disgraced through further events of the kind. In most lynchings, determined and intelligent officials can prevent them. It has been ten years since there was a lynching in Warren county. It is to be hoped there will never be another. The consensus of opinion in the years that have elapsed is that an innocent negro was shot and burned to death here. The affair could have been prevented if the negro—merely arrested on bloodhound evidence—had been taken from the city as soon as arrested.

Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who furnishes semi-annual data regarding lynchings in the United States, has announced the following:

"There were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

"The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi 1; Tennessee, 1."

## Only Four Lynchings In Past Six Months

New York News  
7-6-29

lynched this year one was white and three colored. Two were charged with rape, one with murder, and the fourth was lynched for refusing to remove garbage from in front of a store. Florida is credited with two, Mississippi one, and Tennessee one.

There were only four lynchings during the first six months of the current year (ending June 30), according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and released by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal. The number is one less than the first six months of 1928, and five less than the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927, when nine were lynched.

Based on the first six months of the year, it is also one less than 1924, eleven less than 1923, twenty-six less than 1922, and thirty-two less than 1921. Of those

Lynchings - 1929  
Reports on, Sent Press.

Herald-Tribune  
NEW YORK CITY

1929

## Lynching on Decline In South, Figures Show

One of 4 Victims in First Six  
Months of '29 Is White

Special to the Herald Tribune

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Three Negroes and one white person were lynched during the first six months of 1929, according to records made public today by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Moton's report reads:

"I find, according to the records compiled in the department of records and research at Tuskegee Institute, that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than for the first six months of

1928 and is five less than in the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the five for the first six months of 1924, eleven less than the fifteen for the first six months of 1923, twenty-six less than the thirty for the first six months of 1922 and thirty-two less than the thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched, one was white and three were Negroes. The offenses charged were: Assault, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one."

Times  
NEW YORK CITY

JUL 1 1929

Four Lynchings in 1929 to Date.

Special to The New York Times.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—A report of four lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1929, or one less than in the same period of 1928, was made from records compiled at Tuskegee Institute here today. Of the persons lynched this year, one was white and three were negroes. Two lynchings occurred in Florida and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

World  
NEW YORK CITY

JUL 2 1929

## 1929 LYNCHINGS FEWER

Tuskegee Figures Show Only Four for This Year to Date

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (A. P.)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three Negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported to-day by R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of record and research.

They were as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

The number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Times  
NEW YORK CITY

## SHOWS LYNCHING DECREASE

Tuskegee Institute Records Four So Far This Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (A. P.)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute. There were two in Florida, and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Evening Post  
NEW YORK CITY

Jan. - June.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., NEWS-SEN  
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1929

## 4 LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR

One White and Three Negroes  
Are Victims of Mobs.

Four lynchings were recorded during the first six months of 1929, according to figures compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This is one less than for

the same period last year. In the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927 there were nine lynchings each year.

Of the persons lynched during the first six months of this year one was white and the others were negroes. Two of the lynchings were in Florida, one in Mississippi and one in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, KY., HER.-POST  
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1929

## NEGRO LYNCHING IN U. S. SHOWN IN DECLINE

Records compiled by Robert H. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., a school for the training of Negroes, show that lynch law is on the decline in the United States. The comparison was based on lynching during the first six months this year and the same period the past several years.

The compilation shows that four persons were lynched since the first of the year, three Negroes and one white person. Two of the Negroes were charged with assaulting white women and one with killing a plantation owner. The white man was charged with resisting arrest. Two of the lynchings were in Florida, one in Mississippi and one in Tennessee.

The number of lynchings so far this year was one less than during the same period last year, five less than the first six months in 1927, 1926 and 1925, when nine were lynched in each of those periods; one less than the first six months in 1924, eleven less than in the similar period of 1923, twenty-six less than the first six months of 1922 and thirty-two less than the first six months in 1921.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one.

The record has been sent to newspapers throughout the country by officials of the Tuskegee Institute.

2946

## FOUR LYNCHED IN FIRST SIX MONTHS

Chicago, July 2—According to a dispatch received this week from Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., the records and research of the institution indicate that there were four persons lynched in the United States during the first six months of 1929.

This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 25 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were colored. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Three Colored and One White  
Records for First Six Months Show

By R. R. MOTON

TUSKEGEE.—I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings.

This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; eleven less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; twenty-six less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and thirty-two less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were Negroes. The offenses charged were, rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one.

## FOUR LYNCHED THIS YEAR

Six Months Report Shows One Less Than 1928.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the Department of Records and Research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi one; Tennessee one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

## State Has Clean Lynching Bill

There were four lynchings in the United States for the first six months of the year, according to a report of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. The report again gives Alabama a clean bill of health.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state follow:

Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; and Tennessee, 1.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were: Rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; and not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The number of lynchings for the six month period is one less than the number for the first six months of 1928 and five less than the number for the same period of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is one less than the number for first half of the year 1924; 1 less than for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than for the first half of 1922, and 32 less than for the first half of 1921.

Grand Ledge, Mich., Independent  
FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1929

## ON THE NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS IN U. S.

Tuskegee Normal Sends Out Report on this Matter

I find according to the records

compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The State in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1—Robert R. Moton, principal.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. TIMES  
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1929

## FOUR LYNCHINGS HELD IN SOUTH IN 1929

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (P).—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi one; and Tennessee one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928, and five less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928, and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. NEWS  
MONDAY, JULY 1, 1929

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

Three Negroes and One White Man Victims, Tuskegee Head Reports.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 21. (P.)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; and Tennessee, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1, and Tennessee, 1.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928, and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

JACKSON, TENN. SUN  
MONDAY, JULY 1, 1929

## Four Lynchings During First Half Of Present Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1. (AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi one; and Tennessee one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

KINGSPORT, TENN. TIMES  
MONDAY, JULY 1, 1929

## MOTON REPORTS FOUR LYNCHINGS

Three Negroes and One White Lynched During First Six Months Year

TESKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings

occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; and Tennessee, one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928, and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

COLUMBIA, TENN. HERALD  
MONDAY, JULY 1, 1929

## FEWEST LYNCHINGS FIRST SIX MONTHS

Only Four So Far This Year, Three Negroes and One White; Tennessee Gets Place On List.

(Special to The Daily Herald.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1929 there was 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

## Four Lynched in Six Months

Chicago Bee  
TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., July 3. (AP)—According to the records compiled at Tuskegee by the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1929, there were four lynchings.

This number is one less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928, and is 5 less than the number 9, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store, 1 and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

## TUSKEGEE REPORTS FOUR LYNCHED IN FIRST HALF OF 1929

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing

rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing

rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

# Lynchings - 1929 Reports on Sent Press,

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution  
Tuesday, July 2, 1929

## ALABAMA LYNCHINGS ARE 4 IN SIX MONTHS

### Three Negroes and One White Victims, Tuskegee Head Reports.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

Offenses charged from which the lynchings were the outgrowth were given as follows: Criminal assault, two; killing a plantation owner, one; failure to remove rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers, one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

The records furthermore showed one less than during the first half of 1924, 11 less than committed in the first six months of 1923 when 15 lynchings were recorded; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922 and 32 less than the number 36 reported during the first half of 1921.

### POST-STANDARD SYRACUSE, N. Y.

JUL 2 1929

Six Months  
of The Post-Standard:  
the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number, five, for the

first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number, nine, for the first six months of 1929 there were 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number, five, for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number, 15, for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number, 30, for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one.

R. R. MOTON,  
Principal, Tuskegee Institute,  
Tuskegee, Ala.

### VIRGINIAN-PILOT NORFOLK, VA.

JUL 3 1929

REVIES.

### Four Lynchings in Six Months

The beginning of the second half of 1929 brings the Tuskegee Institute's semi-annual note on America's lynching record in the six-month period ending June 30. It appears that the business of dispatching human beings without benefit of judge or jury is steadily losing ground. Only four persons were lynched during the period under review—three Negroes and one white. In the corresponding period last year the number of victims was five, while in each of the corresponding periods in 1927, 1925 and 1924, the number was nine. Even more impressive is the decline of the lynching business when one compares the four mob murders of the first six months of 1929 with the 30 of the first six months of 1922—the year, as all of us remember, when our peace-loving nation was host to the great powers of the earth at a party for the reduction of naval armaments and for the promulgation of a more humane policy toward the Chinese.

Four lynchings are more than enough for a year distinguished by a great presidential enterprise in law observance, but a reading of the statistics for the past 40 years offers scant nourishment for the hope that the present number will not be added to between now and De-

Jan.-June.

2947

cember 31. Last year there were no lynchings at all during the first four months, but before the year was over the number stood at 11—the last two occurring in the merry holiday week between Christmas and New Year's. The number was the smallest in the history of this American folkway. To what humble proportions the lynching industry declined in 1928 may be seen by comparing its total of 11 victims with the total of 225 in 1892. With good

fortune attending, the business may suffer an even further decline in 1929 and, before another lustrum is completed, may go entirely bankrupt. Not until that happens will our American civilization and, more particularly, our Southern civilization, be on the road to moral solvency.

### TIMES-JOURNAL SELMA, ALA.

JUL 5 1929

### Half This Year's Lynchings In Florida

Florida leads the states in the lynching record for the first half of 1929. In fact, Florida had as many as the other 47 states combined. The figures given out as usual by Tuskegee Institute, show a total of four lynchings in the United States in the past six months—and Florida is charged with exactly one-half of them.

Two of the lynchings were in Florida, one in Mississippi, one in Tennessee. Three were negroes, one white. One of the Florida lynchings was the killing of a store-keeper of Lake City, a white man, who was shot to death by persons unknown, following an altercation with the police. The Tuskegee bulletin gives the offense charged to this victim as "not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law." As it happened in this case, the victim did not resist the officers, but his wife did. The other Florida lynching was for rape. The Tuskegee statisticians have overlooked another case—that of the negro who was killed and his body thrown into the Suwannee river, because, it was stated, he had been seen in the company of a white woman.

The Lake City case evidently has been dropped, although the governor, at the time, called for immediate and thorough investigation and action by the authorities of that county.

Anyway, the lynching record is showing steady improvement. The number for the six months of this year compares favorably with the five for 1928, nine for 1925, 1926 and 1927, five for 1924, 15 for 1923, 30 for 1922, and 36 for 1921.

There was no lynching in Florida during the entire year 1928. So, while the country as a whole is improving along this line, Florida is not.—Tampa Tribune.

### NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 2 1929

### HOWS LYNCHING DECREASE

Tuskegee Institute Records Four So Far This Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute. There were two in Florida, and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee. According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

SUN  
ATTLEBORO, MASS.  
JUL 1 1929

### FEWER LYNCHINGS IN 1929

To the Editor of the Sun:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, two; killing plantation owner one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one.

Yours very truly,  
R. R. MOTON  
Principal  
Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.

July 4, 1929  
BRYAN TEX EAGLE

## 1929 Lynchings Less Than 1928, Tuskegee Shows

Lynchings for 1929 showed a decrease over the record for 1928, so far as the first six months is concerned, according to figures compiled at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The report says:

In the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

July 3, 1929  
NEWTON KS KANSAS CITY

The report of the Tuskegee Institute of Lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year shows only four, the lowest for many years. The number of lynchings for the same period of the past several years are: 1928, 5; 1925-26-27, 9 each; 1924, 5; 1923, 15; 1922, 30; 1921, 32. Of the four persons lynched this year to date, one was white and three Negroes. Florida had 2, Mississippi 1 and Tennessee 1.

EVANVILLE IND. COURIER  
FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1929

### Lynchings

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

July 1, 1929

BATON ROUGE LA. TIMES

### Four Southern Lynchings in Present Year

By Associated Press.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1 and Tennessee, 1.

July 2, 1929  
LITTLE ROCK ARK. DEMOCRAT

### Four Lynchings for First Half of Year

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 with three negroes and one white person the victims were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928, and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Abbeville, Ala., Herald  
Thursday, July 4, 1929

## ONLY FOUR LYNCHING IN SOUTH FIRST HALF OF THE PRESENT YEAR

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged with rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows; Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

July 1, 1929  
HELENA ARK. WORLD

is best was an even 80.

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR 1929

According to estimates sent out today by R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, there were four lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1929, compared to five for the first six months of 1928 and five less than for the first six months of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. Of the four persons lynched in 1929 one was

white and three were Negroes, the following offenses being alleged: rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officer of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred were: Florida, 2; Mississippi 1; Tennessee, 1.

July 6, 1929  
CHICKASHA OK EXPRESS

### LYNCHING RECORD LOOKS BETTER.

For a number of years Tuskegee Institute has maintained a department for collecting statistics pertaining to lynching in the United States, furnishing statements to the press semi-annually. The report for the first six months of 1929 shows that there were four lynchings during that period, a record which is distinctly better than for a number of years. Making comparisons, the report says:

"This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owners, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1."

### SHOWS LYNCHING DECREASE

Tuskegee Institute Records Four So Far This Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (AP).—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute. There were two in Florida, and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Lynchings - 1929  
Reports on, Sent Press.

MOBILE (ALA.) NEWS-ITEM  
Wednesday, July 3, 1929

## LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Four Killings in Six Months, Figures Recently Compiled Show.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3. — R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute reports that in the first six months of 1929 four lynchings occurred.

This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is one less than the number of five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

CHARLESTON (S.C.) NEWS  
Tuesday, July 2, 1929

## REPORT FOUR LYNCHINGS

Statistics for Six Months of 1929 Show Decline

Tuskegee, Ala., June 1.—(P) Four Lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as, Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

NEW YORK TIMES  
Tuesday, July 2, 1929

## SHOWS LYNCHING DECREASE

Tuskegee Institute Records Four So Far This Year.

Jan.-June

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TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (P)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

Dr. Moton's report said the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

WAKEFIELD (MASS.) ITEM  
Friday, July 5, 1929

the latest incidents concerning our neighbor on the far south!

According to Principal Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute there were four lynchings for the first six months of this year. This is the lowest number on record. In the same period in 1921 there were 36 lynchings. Of the four men, one was white and three were Negroes. There were 2 lynchings in Florida and one each in Miss. and Ala. It is encouraging to note the reduction in this form of revenge.

ROANOKE (VA.) WORLD NEWS  
Monday, July 1, 1929

## Four Lynchings In First Six Months

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 (P)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State were listed as follows:

Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise  
Monday, July 1, 1929

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS HAVE BEEN REPORTED

RICHMOND (VA.) NEWS-LEADER  
Monday, July 1, 1929

## Four Lynchings In Six Months

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1—(By The Associated Press)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows:

Florida 2; Mississippi 1, and Tennessee 1.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

COLUMBIA (S.C.) RECORD  
Tuesday, July 2, 1929

## 4 LYNCHINGS FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2—(P)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

According to Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928, and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

July 1, 1929  
OSKALOOSA I.A. HERALD

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## Four Lynchings During First Half Of Year

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July 1. According to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Spokane (Wn.) Spokesman-Review  
July 4, 1929

## LYNCH FOUR IN HALF-YEAR One White and Three Negro Victims of U. S. Mob.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2. There were four lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1929, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and just made public by Robert R. Moton, principal. This number, he says is one fewer than the five for the first half of 1928, and five fewer than the total of nine for the first half of each of 1925, 1926 and 1927. Comparing it with other similar periods, Moton says this figure is one fewer than the total for the first half of 1923, 26 fewer than the total of 30 for the first half of 1922 and 32 fewer than the 36 recorded for early 1921.

Of those lynched so far this year, one was white and three were negroes, the Tuskegee record shows. Two were hanged for statutory offenses, one for killing a plantation owner and one for not removing

rubbish from a store front and resisting the law's officers. Two were lynched in Florida, one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

ASHEVILLE (N.C.) TIMES  
Monday, July 1, 1929

## Lynchings In U.S. Continue To Decrease

(Special Dispatch to The Times)  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—Lynchings in the United States continued to decrease during the first six months of 1929, it is shown by figures compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

There were four lynchings during the first half of 1929, as compared with five for the first six months of 1928; nine for the first six months of each of the years of 1925, 1926 and 1927; five for the first half of 1924; 15, for the first six months of 1923; 30 for the first six months of 1922; and 36 for the first half of 1921.

Of the persons lynched so far in 1929, one was a white person, three were negroes. The offenses charged were: assault, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers one.

The lynchings were distributed by states as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

ATHENS, TENN., ATHENIAN  
FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1929

## Lynching Record

Lynching Record for the First Six Months of 1929:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30

for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1."

R. R. MOTON.

### LYNCING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 2nd.—The research department of Tuskegee Institute released today a record of the lynchings for the first six months in 1929. According to the records compiled there were during this time four lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928; 5 for the first six months of 1927; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1926; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1925; 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1924; 36 less than the number 41 for the first six months of 1923; 29 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1922; and 24 less than the number 32 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were colored. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

### MOBS LYNCH FOUR MEN IN THREE STATES

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—There were four lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1929, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is 1 less than the number 11 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched only one was white. The offenses charged were: Rape, two; killing plantation owners, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one. The latter mob victim was a white storekeeper in Florida. The states

remove rubbish from front of store.

The lynchings occurred, two in Florida, one in Mississippi, and one in Tennessee.

This represents the smallest number of mob crimes for a similar period since 1921, when there were 36 lynchings. There were 30 in 1922, 15 in 1923, 5 each in 1924 and 1928, and each in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

### The Lynching Record for Six Months of 1929

in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

## LYNCINGS DROP FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THIS ANNUM

### Tuskegee Department of Records Report Indicates Downward Trend Since 1925

Lynchings for the first six months of this year, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, numbered four. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1929 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928; eleven less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923; twenty-six less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922, and thirty-two less than the number thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

During the first six months of this year there were four lynchings. For the same period in 1922 there were five, and in '25, '26 and '27 during the corresponding six months there were nine.

This record for 1929 is, for the similar six months, one less than in 1924, 11 less than in 1928, 26 less than in 1927, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

#### One White Lynched

Of the persons lynched, one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; and Tennessee, 1.

From 1885 to 1924 there were 3165 negroes lynched in the United States.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES  
SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1929

### THE LYNCHING RECORD

According to the records of the Tuskegee institute, only four persons were lynched in America in the first six months of this year. The states in which these outrages occurred and the number in each were as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1. Of the four victims, one was white and three were negroes. The alleged offenses were given as follows: Criminal assault, 2; slaying plantation owner, 1; failing to remove rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

This record, although deplorable, is a considerable improvement over previous ones. The number of lynchings for the first half of this year is 1 less than for the first half of 1928, and 5 under the number for the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is 1 below the record for the first half of 1924, 11 under that of the first six months of 1923, 26 less than the number of lynchings in the first half of 1922 and 30 under the figure for the first half of 1921.

This is an encouraging showing of progress in the elimination of the most barbaric manifestation in America. There is no reason why this progress should not continue until lynchings become things of the past in this country—that is, provided the embers of race prejudice are not rekindled by inconsiderate acts and inflammatory talk, which are deplored and disapproved of by all good citizens of both races.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 2 1929

tures in Philadelphia.

### SHOWS LYNCHING DECREASE

Tuskegee Institute Records Four So Far This Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (P).—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute. There were two in Florida, and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Lynchings - 1929  
Reports on, sent Press.

NEW YORK  
EVE. TELEGRAM

JUN 28 1929

## MOB VIOLENCE AND LYNCHINGS SHOW DECLINE

But Curbing of Strikers Has  
Reached High Point, Says  
Civil Liberties Union.

### PENNSYLVANIA TERMED WORST STATE OF ALL

Censorship of Books and Plays  
and Evolution Curb Are  
Attacked.

"Though the underlying facts of repression and intolerance which have marked the whole country since the war continue unchanged their aspects show changes—some for better, some worse," says the annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union, released today. The report is based on the status of civil liberties in the United States in 1928.

Mob violence and lynching have decreased sharply, the former from 18 cases in 1927 to one in 1928, and the latter from 21 to 11, the lowest number in 50 years of record keeping.

#### Few Sedition Cases.

Prosecutions for expressed opinions remain few, with no one in prison under sedition or syndicalism laws, although four persons are about to serve five-year sentences in Pennsylvania.

Jan.-June

2949

Alabama.

It is horrible enough that even four human beings have fallen victim to Southern lynching mobs since January. But it is nevertheless a cause for gratification that the figure is so small. The practice of a certain element of our Southern white population of snatching negro prisoners from the hands of the law and meting out punishment by mob rule has been one of the blackest marks on American history. Other nations have been amazed at the apparent ease with which angry mobs have been able to take the law in their own hands when a negro has been arrested or accused of a crime against a white person. Gruesome stories of burning, hanging, and torturing have been written and told by visitors to the South for generations.

The question of lynching is not a question of like or dislike for the [redacted] has never been that, primarily. Race prejudice is a moral problem rather than a legal one. The right of any mob to judge and kill a human being suspected of a crime does not exist in a country where every person under the Constitution is entitled to a fair trial in a properly appointed court. A successful lynching is fatal, and as such it is plain murder.

We believe that every fair-minded person, whatever his or her personal attitude towards those of different color, welcomes the decline of lynching as a forward step in the progress of civilization. Race prejudice, unhappy,

still sways the actions of millions of our citizens towards the negro, although tremendous things are being done towards its ultimate elimination. No prejudice, however, can be superior to a spirit of square dealing in giving every man or woman, black or white, an equal chance before the law.

REPORTER  
*Chesley, Jr.*

JUL 4 1929

Generally it is a lynching or some similar form of disorder that leads The Chicago Tribune to launch a broadside against the South, but lacking that provocation The Tribune cuts loose at intervals against its pet enemy on general principles. Recently The Tribune has been at its old tricks, and has described certain Southern States as far removed from centers of culture, learning and commercial activities. Holland's Magazine has taken up the cudgels, and the reply exposes the gross ignorance and unfairness of The Tribune as well as brings out some facts that show that this section's progress has been little short of marvelous. Here's what Holland's says on this subject: "The South, in six years, increased its manufactured products value \$567,000,000. In those same six years, manufacturing values in the rest of the country decreased \$279,509,000. Southern ports handle 42 per cent of the country's water-borne tonnage. Over 61 per cent of all active cotton spindles in the nation are in the South. Such facts as these are endless. If this be remoteness from commercial activity, make the most of it. The South was steeped in culture and learning, and its cities were the sites of recognized colleges and universities, more than three-quarters of a century before Chicago came into existence. Its first college was founded over 140 years before Chicago. In fact, when Chicago was founded, there already were 40 universities and colleges in the South—as against 20 in the Middle West and 36 in the remaining states. Two of these Southern colleges were in Louisiana and Mississippi. The second college founded on American soil was in a Southern state—the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., in 1693. Only one other university was founded in America during that century—Harvard, in 1636, located in Massachusetts, which is not a Middle

West state. In the eighteenth century, beginning with the founding of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., in 1749, the South saw 13 colleges and universities founded within its borders and 14 founded in the rest of the country. No college or university was founded in the Middle West during that century. The first American college established in the nineteenth century was the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, in 1801—the fifteenth Southern university to be founded prior to the establishment of any such institution in the Middle West. Before the founding of Chicago's first university, the South had 58 colleges and universities. Of these, three were in Texas, two in Louisiana, and one in Mississippi—states according to the learned Tribune, "remote from culture and learning." Of the two score Southern universities founded while Chicago was still but an idea in a trader's mind, one was Wesleyan, in Macon, Ga., the oldest woman's college in the world, and the first to award a degree to a woman. Subsequent Southern colleges, preceding Chicago's first, included the famous Baylor in Texas, in 1845—Baylor College for Women and Baylor University. Today, there are in the Southern states 189 recognized colleges and universities. The Middle West has only 116. The remainder of the country has 275."

### REGISTER NEW HAVEN, CONN.

JUL 8 - 1929

#### LYNCH LAW.

At a time when disrespect for law is so prevalent as to present the Hoover Administration with a major problem, comes the news that lynching, which is disrespect at its worst, shows further decline in the South. Whereas during the first six months of 1921, eight years ago, thirty-six lynchings were perpetrated in the South, the first half of the current year has witnessed but four of such outrages. The figures are taken from records kept by the principal of Tuskegee Institute, in

REPORTER  
Chester, S.C.  
JUL 4 1929

The latest statistics on the gentle pastime known as lynching, once so much in vogue in the South, are exceedingly encouraging. For the first six months of 1929 there have been only four lynchings in the United States—two in Florida, one in Mississippi, and one in Tennessee. Of this number one victim was white. Two were put to death for attacks on women, one for murder, and one for resisting arrest. When it is recalled that no farther back than 1921, thirty-six were lynched during the first six months of the year, the showing is very encouraging, indeed, and leads to the hope that lynching in the very near future will be a thing of the past.

STAR

Aniston, Ala.  
JUL 2 1929

## Number of Lynchings Decreases This Year

Alabama citizens interested in the preservation of law and order should note with gratification that this state continued on the honor roll of states with no lynchings during the first six months of this year. It has been some time since Alabama has had its record stained by a mob murder, and let us hope that we shall for all time in the future remain free from the humiliation of a lawless act of that kind.

The four lynchings recorded last year occurred in Southern states, which we regret. We wish that we might have been told that there had been no unlawful killings of this kind in the South this year, but we have not attained that ideal condition as yet. However, it seems that progress is being made toward the elimination of lynchings, as there was a decrease of one this year in comparison with the number recorded in the same period in 1928 and five less than the record of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Birmingham, Ala., News  
Monday, July 1, 1929

### SOUTH LYNCHES FOUR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1—There were four lynchings in the South in the first six months of 1929, according to records of the Tuskegee Institute, made public Monday. This is one less than in the corresponding period of 1928. Two of the lynchings were in Florida and one in Mississippi and Tennessee. One of those lynched was white.

Zabar  
Washington, D.C.  
JUL 6 1929

## Lynching Goes Into a Decline

The Tuskegee Institute, which has been keeping track of lynchings for many years, reports that four persons were lynched in this country in the first half of the present year; two in Florida, and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

Only once before, in 1924, has the lynching record for a half year run so low. As one goes farther back the toll climbs until 36 were lynched in the same half of 1921.

The improvement is encouraging but there is room for farther progress. If the British Empire can run along for a century or more without a lynching, the United States can do the same.

The "pitiless publicity" which the Tuskegee Institute has given to this form of murder is producing results. More power to it.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise  
Monday, July 1, 1929

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS HAVE BEEN REPORTED

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

Dr. Moton's report said the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Birmingham, Ala., News  
Monday, July 1, 1929

STAR

Aniston, Ala.

JUL 1 1929

## Tuskegee Reports Four Lynchings

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 which were three negroes and a white man were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which the lynching occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two, Mississippi, one, and Tennessee one.

According to Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of this year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926, 1927.

VINDICATOR  
YOUNGSTOWN, O.

JUL 5 1929

### THE LYNNING RECORD

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama,  
July 1, 1929.

Editor of The Vindictive, sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of the year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months in 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1922; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing

rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,  
R.R. MOTON,  
Principal

Birmingham, Ala., News  
Thursday, July 4, 1929

## NEGRO BELIEVED LYNNCHED

Youth Found With His Neck Broken,  
Lying In Thicket

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 4—(INS) North Carolina's record of more than 10 years without a lynching appeared Thursday to have been besmirched.

At least Charlotte police are convinced Willie McDaniel, 23, negro, whose body was found in a thicket here Sunday, was a victim of lynch law.

The youth's body was found face down. Examination by the county physician revealed his neck had been snapped. There were skin abrasions on his neck and wrists.

Rural police found no clue to identity of his assailants.

Lynchings - 1929  
Reports on, Sent Press.

July 1, 1929  
**CONWAY ARK DEMOCRAT**

## Lynchings For First Half of Year, Four

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(P)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute.

Two lynchings occurred in Florida and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

July 2, 1929  
**INDEPENDENCE KS REP**

## Fewer Lynchings During First Six Months of 1929

Information on lynchings for the first six months of 1929 as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, shows that there were four lynchings in the state during the six months, which is a smaller number than for previous years. Of the persons lynched three were negroes and one a white man.

The offenses were, rape, two; killing plantation owner one; failure to remove rubbish from in front of property and resisting officer, one.

States in which lynchings occurred and the number were: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; and Tennessee, one.

July 2, 1929  
**SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS**

## SONS LYNCHED IN ALABAMA SO FAR

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

States in which lynchings occurred were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

WINFIELD (ALA) ADVERTISER  
Tuesday, July 2, 1929

## LYNCHINGS DECLINE LAST SIX MONTHS

Three Negroes, One White Man Victims, Report Shows

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(P)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported Monday by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Wallace (Ida.) Press-Times  
July 3, 1929

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN FIRST QUARTER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (P)—There were four lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1929, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and just made public by Robert R. Moton, principal. This number, he says is one fewer than the five for the first half of 1928, and five fewer than the total of nine for the first half of each of 1925, 1926 and 1927. Comparing it with other similar periods, Moton says this figure is one fewer than the total for the first half of 1923, 28 fewer than the total of 30 for the first half of 1922 and 32 fewer than the 36 recorded for early 1921.

Of those lynched so far this year, one was white and three were negroes, the Tuskegee record shows. Two were hanged for statutory offenses, one for killing a plantation owner and one for not removing rubbish from a store front and resisting the law's officers. Two were lynched in Florida, one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

Jan.-June.

ST. PETERSBURG (FLA.) IND.  
Monday, July 1, 1929

## 1929 LYNCHINGS LED BY FLORIDA

DECLINE SEEN AS ONLY FOUR OCCUR DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

Offenses charged from which lynchings were the outgrowth were given as follows: Criminal assault, two; killing a plantation owner, one; failure to remove rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers, one.

BALTIMORE EVENING NEWS  
Monday, July 1, 1929

sent the records.

## Four Lynchings Reported This Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(A.P.)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the Department of Records and Research.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State were: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

2950

TAMPA (FLA.) TIMES  
Monday, July 1, 1929

## State Holds Pace In Fact, Florida is Ahead of Other States in Lynchings.

Of the four lynchings which occurred in the United States during the first six months of the year, two took place in Florida, semi-annual statement of the department of research and records of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama negro school, reveals.

Mississippi had one lynching and Tennessee one. During the first six months of 1928 there were five lynchings and for the same period in 1927, 1926 and 1925, 9; 11 in 1923, 30 in 1922, and 36 in 1921.

Of the four persons lynched this year, three were negroes and one a white man.

SAVANNAH (GA.) PRESS  
Monday, July 1, 1929

## LYNCING RECORD

Fewer for First Six Months 1929 Than In Several Years.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—The lynching record for the first six months of 1929 is given here by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal Institute, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is one less than the number for the first six months of 1924; eleven less than for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were assault, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

July 2, 1929  
**WINFIELD KAN COURIER**

## FEWER LYNCHINGS

Lynchings were fewer in number for the first six months of 1929 than in the same period of last year and five less than for three years preceding 1928. This report comes from Dr. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institution, who maintains a department collecting data on lynchings. There were four this year. The report gives details as follows:

This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

July 1, 1929  
ELDORADO KR TIMES

### A LESS DOLEFUL RECORD

The lynching record of the country for the first six months of 1929 is encouraging, provided a lynching record can ever be encouraging.

During that period, there were only four instances in the United States where the people took the law into their own hands. Two of these were in Florida and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee. One of the lynched persons was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of a store and resisting officers of the law, one. The figures are furnished by the Tuskegee Institute.

This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

JACKSONVILLE (FLA.) JOURNAL  
Monday, July 1, 1929

## FOUR LYNCHED

Mobs Take That Many Lives  
In First Six Months.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP).—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

Offenses charged from which the lynchings were the outgrowth were given as follows: Criminal assault, two; killing a plantation owner, one; failure to remove rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers, one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

July 4, 1929  
711  
GILMER TEX MIRROR

### Lynchings In United States For Six Months

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of Records and Research, for the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings in the United States.

This number is one less than for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than for the first six month of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three negroes. The offenses charged were rape,

2; killing plantation owner 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

ITEM  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUL 2 - 1929

TELEGRAM  
YOUNGSTOWN, O.

JUN 25 1929

### LYNCHING

As the Hoover commission to study law enforcement has shunted prohibition aside for a general investigation of the breakdown of law, the demand from colored people that lynching and disfranchisement be investigated is entitled to every consideration.

Lynching, fortunately, reached high tide 20 or more years ago. A decline that set in then brought the number of unlawful killings down to a lower level and barbarous practices have almost disappeared.

But the minimum appears to have been reached. Lynchings do not increase in number, but they are not growing fewer. Until lynching is entirely wiped out the country will not be free from the stain attached to this national disgrace.

NEWS  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.  
JUL 3 1929

### Away From Jungle Law

For the six months ending Sunday, June 30, there were four lynchings. This is one less than the number—five—for the first six months of 1928.

Of the persons lynched one was white, three were negroes.

The Tennessee lynching was "not brought to the attention" of our Governor, and hence no steps were taken about it. The Mississippi lynching was brought to the attention of Governor Bilbo. He took no action and expressed no adverse sentiment. Florida, which usually stands well against lynching, has had two this year.

While it is highly deplorable that no action can be secured from authorities to bring the mob members before the law, yet present-day lynching figures are far below those of other years. There were thirty-

five, for instance, in the first six months of 1921. The number has gradually decreased, and we believe it is not impracticable to hope that they will be wiped out altogether in the South within a few years. Both the negro and white races are getting away from jungle law.

Lynchings - 1929

Reports on, Sent Press.

July 18, 1929  
ADA OK. NEWS

T.128  
723

Jan. - June.

2951

Tuskegee Institute, which keeps figures on lynchings, reported that only four occurred in the United States during the first six months of 1928. Three of the victims were Negroes and the other a white man. Since the beginning of the second half of 1922, there have been near being a lynching in Nebraska, all than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921. The difference in the handling of cases in Judge Lynch's court in the South and the North is that in this area it is the rule to string up the guilty one and let the others alone while in the North the entire colored population of a community is the object of attack when one causes trouble. However, it is gratifying that in both sections the sentiment is stronger for regular legal procedure and unless a white woman is attacked, the probability of a lynching bee is negligible. When a woman suffers the chances are about 99 to one that the attacker will be strung up and all the laws ever written and all the resolutions adopted since the Civil war will not quench the mad desire for speedy vengeance in such a case.

Sandersville, Ga., Progress  
Wednesday, July 3, 1929

had frequent plowing under fallen squares.

The corn crop as well as the smaller crops are reported to be in excellent condition and everything is favorable at the present time.

## Lynching Record for Six Months

The following information was compiled by R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, covering the period of the first six months of this year. He says:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; eleven less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than 1928 and is 5 less than the num-

the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Cuthbert, Ga., Leader  
Thursday, July 4, 1929

## Lynching Record for First Six Months of 1929.

The Tuskegee Institute sends out the following information:

"In the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This

number is 1 less than the num-

ber 5 for the first six months of

months of 1928 and is 5 less than the num-

ber 9 for the first six months of fenses charged were rape, 2; killing as the victims, were reported Monday plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and Normal and Industrial Institute, who resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state

are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,  
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

EAGLE

Littlefield, Mass.

JUL 3 1929

LYNCHINGS.

To the Editor of THE EAGLE:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1919 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five, for the first six months of 1928, and is five less than the number nine, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five, for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15, for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30, for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36, for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were: Rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one.

F. R. Moton, Principal.  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1, 1929.

Cartersville, Ga., News  
Thursday, July 4, 1929

already refused large sums for wells they have developed, and believe they will be able to carry out further developments, which will make them all millionaires before the year is out. He has promised to make his visits more frequent in future.

## 4 Lynchings During Six Months of 1928 Reported by Moton

Tuskegee, Ala.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi one, and Tennessee one.

Offenses charged from which the lynchings were the outgrowth were given as follows: Criminal assault, two; killing a plantation owner, one; resisting officers, one.

According to the report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

The records furthermore showed one less than during the first half of 1924; eleven less than committed in the first six months of 1923, when fifteen lynchings were recorded; twenty-six less than the number of thirty for the first six months of 1922 and thirty-two less than the number of thirty-six during the first half of 1921.

Lynchings - 1929  
Reports on, Sent Press.

TRIBUNE  
KOKOMO, IND.

JUN 29 1929

## DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR

Records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research show that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six month of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the

first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officer of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 2; Mississippi 1; Tennessee 1.

News  
LYNCHBURG

VIRGINIA

JUL 2 1929

THE LYNNING RECORD  
To The Editor of The News:

Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1929 there was four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five, for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number 9, for the first 6 months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924, 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923, 25 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922; and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

R. R. MOTON.  
Tuskegee, July 1, 1929.

Jan.- June.

HERALD  
DAYTON, O.

JUL 3 1929

2952

Rabsonian  
Lumberton, N.C.  
JUL 4 1929

### LYNCHING RECORD

According to records compiled at Tuskegee institute, during the first six months of this year there were four lynchings in the United States—2 in Florida, one in Mississippi, one in Tennessee.

This number compares with the number of lynchings for the first six months of former years as follows: one less than in 1928; five less than in 1925, 1926 and 1927; one less than in 1924; 11 less than in 1923; 26 less than in 1922; 32 less than in 1921.

From the record it appears that there has been a steady decrease in the number of lynchings for the first six months of each year since 1921.

Of the persons lynched during the first months of this year, one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were: 2 for rape, one for killing plantation owner, one for not removing rubbish from in front of a store and resisting officers of the law.

Maybe the time will come when under the lynching record for a six-months period it may be written that there were no lynchings in any of the States, even as all but three of the sisterhood have a clean slate for the past six months.

When the last revenue measure was under discussion two years ago Senator Simmons of North Carolina was one of the Democrats who contended for greater tax relief. Secretary Mellon said it would never do, that the government could not possibly limp along on less. Now the U. S. treasury announces that at the close of the fiscal year June 30 the government has a tidy surplus of \$185,000,000. About the only excuse for the government collecting that much more money from tax-payers than it needs to meet expenses is that it has the power to do it.

### The Lynching Record.

According to statistics kept by Tuskegee institute, the first six months of the year saw four lynchings, all confined to southern states. The state of Florida had the unenviable distinction of leading all the rest with two cases of public murder. Mississippi and Tennessee had one each.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were personal assault, numbering two; killing a plantation owner, one, and not removing rubbish from in front of a store and resisting officers of the law, one. The last case shows how murderously an uncontrolled mob can act upon slight provocation.

The record is, however, an improvement over the record of similar periods of previous years. The four lynchings of the first half of 1929 were less by one than the number five for 1928, five less than the number nine for each of the years 1927, 1926 and 1925, one less than the number for 1924, 11 less than the 15 for the first six months of 1923, 26 less than the 30 for the corresponding period of 1922 and 32 less than the 36 for the first half of 1921.

In this case improvements are welcome, but the peace, justice and prestige of the United States will be insulted and abused so long as mobs take the lives of accused persons without giving them their day in court. No provocation can justify or excuse mob law and community murder. It is against every principle of morals, law and humanity.

POST-DISPATCH  
HOUSTON, TEX.

JUN 30 1929

### 1929 Lynching Record Better

THE lynching record is again showing improvement. In the first six months of 1929 there have been only four persons done to death by mobs, one of these being a white man. In the period referred to, two of the mob murders were in Florida and one each in Tennessee and Mississippi. There were five during the

first half of 1928 and nine in the same period in each of the years of 1925, 1926 and 1927. The figures are furnished by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. Texas presents a clean slate, as far as lynchings go, thus far this year, and the great majority of our citizens hope that when the year ends, the slate will still be clean. For the country as a whole, the number of instances of mob violence varies from year to year, but within the last decade the tendency has been strongly toward elimination of the evil, giving ground for hope that in the not distant future it will be wiped out altogether. Growth of public sentiment against lynch law and the success of determined officers, in a great many cases, in preventing mobs from taking their prisoners, are largely responsible for the better showing made.

TRIBUNE  
COSHOCTON, O.

JUL 1 1929

#### LYNCHINGS DECLINING

Editor The Tribune:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months in 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six

months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,  
ROBERT R. MORTON  
Principal

STATES  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUL 1 1929

## Lynching Record

FIGURES compiled by the Tuskegee Institute of lynchings for the first six months of 1929 make a very favorable showing. If no more occur in the second six, 1929 will be one of the best of recent years.

The total number was four. This is one less than the number for the first six months in 1928 and five less than the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is one less than the number for the first six months of 1924, eleven less than 1923, twenty-six less than for 1923 and thirty-two less than 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. Two of the offences charged were rape, one murder and one not removing rubbish from in front of a store and resisting officers of the law. The last case was of a white man in Florida. Florida furnished two of the lynchings and Mississippi and Tennessee each one. There were ciphers for Louisiana and the rest of the Southern States.

According to a careful compilation figures of lynchings for the past nine years show: 1921, 64; 1922, 61; 1923, 28; 1924, 16; 1925, 18; 1926, 34; 1927, 21, and 1928, 11. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a memorial recently presented to Mr. Hoover's National Crime Commission, calls attention to the sharp reduction in 1923 from the preceding years and attributes this to the passage by the House in 1922 of the Dyer anti-lynching bill which provided for Federal jurisdiction to obtain punishment for lynching. The bill was subsequently beaten by a Senate filibuster, and the association desires the commission to recommend its revival.

It is not improbable that the threat of Federal interference has had an influence on the reduction of lynchings in the South. Certainly it has furnished a new weapon to newspapers, officials and law-respecting citizens with which to combat mob violence, the effect of which has been to stimulate sheriffs and other officers to go out of their way to protect prisoners; it brought home to communities warning of heavy costs they might have to face in the indemnification of families of persons lynched if the Dyer or any similar measure becomes a law. To that extent it may be said to have served a good purpose.

But the South will, of course, fight to the bitter end legislation of this type, which would involve a radical invasion of the rights of the states. The most effective way in which it can do so is by the gradual and complete stamping out of lynching.

TIMES-GAZETTE

ASHLAND, O.

JUL 1 1929

#### LYNCHING

Editor Times-Gazette:

The lynching record for the first six months of 1929.

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

R. R. Morton, principal,  
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial  
Institute, Alabama.

BINGHAMTON PRESS  
Friday, July 12, 1929

#### LYNCHINGS

ACCORDING to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

MOBILE VICTORY  
Wednesday, July 3, 1929

## LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Figures Compiled For Six Month Period Show Only Four Killings.  
*Special To The Register*

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2.—R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute reports that in the first six months of 1929 four lynchings occurred.

This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is one less than the number of five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

MONTGOMERY (ALA.) JOURNAL  
Tuesday, July 2, 1929

## LYNCHINGS SHOW LOSS IN YEAR

Three Negroes, One White Person, Mob Victims.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(P)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida 2, Mississippi 1 and Tennessee 1.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

# Lynchings - 1929

Reports on Sent Press.

Bart Gibson M. R. Revelle  
JULY 5, 1929 J15

## DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS DURING PAST SIX MONTHS

Mississippi Shows Only One During That Period.

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

GILMER (TEXAS) JOURNAL  
JULY 4, 1929 J15

## Lynchings In United States For Six Months

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, for the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings in the United States.

This number is one less than for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than for the first six months of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than for the first six months of 1924;

11 less than for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

SELMA, ALA., TIMES-JOURNAL  
JULY 4, 1929 J15

**1929 Lynching Record Better**  
The lynching record is again showing improvement. In the first six months of 1929 there have been only four persons done to death by mobs, one of these being a white man. In the period referred to, two of the mob murders were in Florida and one each in Tennessee and Mississippi. There were five during the first half of 1928 and nine in the same period in each of the years of 1925, 1926 and 1927. The figures are furnished by the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute. Texas presents a clean slate, as far as lynchings go, thus far this year, and the great majority of our citizens hope that when the year ends, the slate will still be clean. For the country as a whole, the number of instances of mob violence varies from year to year, but within the last decade the tendency has been strongly toward elimination of the evil, giving ground for hope that in the not distant future it will be wiped out altogether. Growth of public sentiment against lynch law and the success of determined officers, in a great many cases, in preventing mobs from taking their prisoners, are largely responsible for the better showing made.—Houston Post-Dispatch.

SHILOH, TENN. G. ZETTE  
JULY 4, 1929 J15

## LYNCHINGS FIRST SIX

MONTHS OF 1929

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is less

Jan. - June.

RUSTON, TEXAS, ADVERTISER  
JULY 4, 1929 J15

Junior Deacon and E. F. Pearcey,  
Senior Steward.

## NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

FLORALA, ALA., NEWS  
JULY 4, 1929 J15

cemetery.

## The Lynching Record For The First Six Months of 1929

In the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows:

Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

LAKE CHARLES, LA. PRESS  
JULY 1, 1929 J11

## FOUR LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Reports That Many For First Six Months Of 1929  
By The Associated Press.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1. — Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida 2; Mississippi 1 and Tennessee 1.

EDALIA MO. DEMOCRAT  
JULY 1, 1929

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN SOUTHERN STATES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—The lynching record for the first six months of 1929, according to figures of Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Institute show there were four lynchings.

This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

NEWTON KS. REPUBLICAN

JULY 3, 1929

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS  
J15 JULY 1, 1929 J12

## SOUTH LYNCHES FOUR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1—There were four lynchings in the South in the first six months of 1929, according to records of the Tuskegee Institute, made public Monday. This is one less than in the corresponding period of 1928. Two of the lynchings were in Florida and one in Mississippi and Tennessee. One of those lynched was white.

JOLIET ILL HERALD-NEWS  
THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1929.

## LYNCHINGS.

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

JULY 3, 1929 J15

The report of the Tuskegee Institute of lynchings in the United States during the first six months of this year shows only four, the lowest for many years. The number of lynchings for the same period of the past several years are: 1928, 5; 1925-26-27, 9 each; 1924, 5; 1923, 15; 1922, 30; 1921, 32. Of the four persons lynched this year to date, one was white and three Negroes. Florida had 2, Mississippi 1 Tennessee 1.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA. NEWS

JULY 1, 1929 J12

## FOUR LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN THREE STATES THIS YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1. -- (AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

Lynchings - 1929.

Reports On Sent Press.  
NEW ORLEANS LA. STATES  
JULY 1, 1929 J12

## Lynching Record

FIGURES compiled by the Tuskegee Institute of lynchings for the first six months of 1929 make a very favorable showing. If no more occur in the second six, 1929 will be one of the best of recent years.

The total number was four. This is one less than the number for the first six months in 1928 and five less than the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927. It is one less than the number for the first six months of 1924, eleven less than 1923, twenty-six less than for 1923 and thirty-two less than 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. Two of the offenses charged were rape, one murder and one not removing rubbish from in front of a store and resisting officers of the law. The last case was of a white man in Florida. Florida furnished two of the lynchings and Mississippi and Tennessee each one. There were ciphers for Louisiana and the rest of the Southern States.

According to a careful compilation figures of lynchings for the past nine years show: 1921, 84; 1922, 61; 1923, 28; 1924, 16; 1925, 18; 1926, 34; 1927, 21, and 1928, 11. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a memorial recently presented to Mr. Hoover's National Crime Commission, calls attention to the sharp reduction in 1923 from the preceding years and attributes this to the passage by the House in 1922 of the Dyer anti-lynching bill which provided for Federal jurisdiction to obtain punishment for lynching. The bill was subsequently beaten by a Senate filibuster, and the association desires the commission to recommend its revival.

It is not improbable that the threat of Federal interference has had an influence on the reduction of lynchings in the South. Certainly it has furnished a new weapon to newspapers, officials and law-respecting citizens with which to combat mob violence, the effect of which has been to stimulate sheriffs and other officers to go out of their way to protect prisoners; it brought home to communities warning of heavy costs they might have to face in the indemnification of families of persons lynched if the Dyer or any similar measure becomes a law. To that extent it may be said to have served a good purpose.

But the South will, of course, fight to the bitter end legislation of this type, which would involve a radical invasion of the rights of the states. The most effective way in which it can do so is by the gradual and complete stamping out of lynching.

JULY 2, 1929 J12

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTH IN 1929 REPORT

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported Monday by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The States in which lynchings occurred were listed as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1, and Tennessee, 1.

NASHVILLE TENN. SENTINEL

JULY 1, 1929 J11

for the first six months of this year prepared by the Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama. The record says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years of 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for 1922; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of those lynched, one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were criminal assault, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one. plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows:

Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1."

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX. TIMES

JUNE 30, 1929 J11

## Four Are Hanged

Last Six Months Lynchings Less Than For Same Period Last Year, Report States

Records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, show that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings, according to announcement by R. R. Moton, principal of the institute.

This number is one less than the number for the first six months of 1928 and five less than the number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927.

Of the persons lynched, one re-

Jan.-June.

port shows, one was white and three were negroes. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

SAN ANTONIO TEX. NEWS

JULY 1, 1929 J11

## LYNCHINGS IN 1929 DECREASE UNDER YEAR AGO

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Ac-

cording to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of those lynched, one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were criminal assault, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one. plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one.

CHILDRESS, TEX. INDEX

JULY 2, 1929 J11

## LYNCHINGS DECREASING

Three negroes and one white person were lynched during the first six months of 1929, according to a compilation of statistics recently issued by the educational institute which was founded by Booker T. Washington. The institute has kept such records for many years. The statement shows a steady decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of each year since 1921, when 36 persons were lynched.

Of the lynchings in 1929, two occurred in Florida, one in Mississippi, and one in Tennessee. The offenses charged were: rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The record seems to indicate the gradual development of sentiment in favor of letting the law take its course, though it is without doubt also decreased. In either case, who can doubt that the greater difficulty of obtaining intoxicating liquors has greatly limited one of the greatest excitants to either type of law violator?

MONROE, LA. NEWS-STAR

JULY 1, 1929

## LOUISIANA CLEAR OF LYNCHING CRIMES IN SIX MONTHS OF 1929

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, 1; and Tennessee, 1.

JACKSON, TENN. SUN

JULY 1, 1929 J12

## Four Lynchings During First Half Of Present Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)

Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 with three negroes and one white person as the victims were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi one; and Tennessee one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL

JULY 2, 1929 J12

## FOUR LYNCHINGS HELD IN SOUTH IN 1929

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the Department of Records and Research.

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of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928, and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. TIMES

JULY 2, 1929 J12

## LYNCHINGS SHOW LOSS IN YEAR

Three Negroes, One White Person, Mob Victims.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP) Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, 1; and Tennessee, 1.

JACKSON, TENN. SUN

JULY 1, 1929 J12

## Four Lynchings During First Half Of Present Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)

Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi one; and Tennessee one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

MERIDIAN, MISS. STAR

JULY 1, 1929 J12

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN FIRST 6 MONTHS 1929

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the Department of Records and Research.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; and Tennessee, one.

MARRODSBURG KY. DEMOCRAT (W)

JULY 2, 1929

### The Lynching Record

The principal of Tuskegee Normal Institute writes as follows:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1928; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

BREVEFOOT LA. JOURNAL

JULY 1, 1929

### FOUR LYNCHED FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1929

(By the Associated Press.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., NEWS

JULY 2, 1929

J12

### LYNNCHINGS THIS YEAR

One White and Three Negroes  
The Victims of Mobs.

JULY 2, 1929

J12

Four lynchings were recorded during the first six months of 1929, according to figures compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute. This is one less than for the same period last year. In the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927 there were nine lynchings each year.

Of the persons lynched during the first six months of this year one was white and the others were negroes. Two of the lynchings were in Florida, one in Mississippi and one in Tennessee.

Lynchings - 1929

Reports on, sent Press.

Goldsboro, N. C., News  
Tuesday, July 2, 1929

A more important tobacco market.  
A hard-surfaced road to Seven Springs and continuing to Pink Hill and Jacksonville. Sponsoring of a movement to make Goldsboro "the city beautiful."

### THE LYNCHING RECORD

Major Roger R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, sends The News the record of lynchings for the first six months of 1929 as compiled at the Institute. Major Moton's report shows that there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law. 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

It is encouraging to note that for the period, the lynchings are less than for any other six months in the history of the Tuskegee reports. Let us hope that this is no mere happen-so, but that men are coming to such point in civilization that lynch law does not hold the sway over them that it once held.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first

Ridgeland, S. C., Record  
Thursday, July 4, 1929

Mrs. W. J. ELLIS, in town expects to have the amount required shortly.

### SOUTH CAROLINA IS FREE OF LYNCHINGS

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and three were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,  
R. R. MORTON,  
Principal.

BICKNELL, IND., NEWS  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1929

pleased with the hospitality shown them at their landing.

research and development.  
"If I am not fortunate enough to get this appointment, I hope at some future date to be able to at least have the opportunity to keep in and gaze upon the most wonderful place of its kind in existence."

### Lynchings on the Decrease.

Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has issued the following statement regarding the lynching record throughout the country for the first six months of the present year, as compiled in the department of record at Tuskegee:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first

Jan.-June.

2955

six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of 1927 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

On the other hand, interference with public meetings and the right of free speech increased in 1928, considerably.

Whether it is more harmful to snuff out a few lives by lynching or to discourage freedom of assembly and freedom of speech among millions in contempt of the constitution, is a question.

It cost many lives to establish free speech.

Goldsboro, N. C., Argus  
Monday, July 1, 1929

### THE LETTER BOX

The columns of the Daily Argus are open to communications but the paper does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in them. All communications must be signed by the name and address of the writer, which will, if requested, not be published. Communications should be not longer than 300 words.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The Editor:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON

# Today

Fewer Lynchings.  
Plenty of Hatred.  
Aluminum Street Car.  
Too Big a Trust.  
The Biggest Bank.  
We Are Sugar Eaters.  
Midsummer Boom.  
How Does France Do It?

By Arthur Brisbane

(Copyright King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

LYNCHINGS in 1928 were fewer than in any year for fifty years, only eleven reported in twelve months; which is encouraging.

Allendale, S. C., Citizen  
the ~~Seidey~~, July 5, 1929  
be secured.

Mrs. Wolff can give  
tion as to the necessary artic-  
ed or any other details desired.

## SOUTH CAROLINA IS FREE OF LYNCHINGS

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 or the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and three were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Hampton, S. C., Guardian  
Wednesday, July 3, 1929

child, he is survived by one sister, Mrs. Beulah Williams and two half-sisters, Misses Edna and Gladys Johnson.

Interment took place at the Griner cemetery at Pinelevel, Jasper County.

## SOUTH CAROLINA IS FREE OF LYNCHINGS

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 or the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months

of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

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The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

YOUNGSTOWN (Ohio) VINDICATOR  
Friday, July 5, 1929

and co-operation in  
direction will bring forth good results  
Yours truly,  
ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

### THE LYNCHING RECORD

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama,  
July 1, 1929.

Editor of The Vindictive, sir:  
I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months in 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1922; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1923, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing

rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,  
R. R. MOTON,  
Principal.

Tifton, Ga., Gazette  
Tuesday, July 2, 1929

courses all the 'prejudice' and  
'politics' can not be claimed by either  
side. These things just naturally seem  
to attach themselves to the highway  
question as we have it in Georgia."

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, during the first

According to Dr. Moton's report, six months of this year, with three lynchings. This number is one less than the number, five, for the first six months of 1928, and is five less than the number, nine, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921. Of the persons lynched, one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were: rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one. It will be gratifying to every Georgian to note that once more this state escapes the lynching stigma. It is also pleasing to note the small number of lynchings, and that only three states were shamed by mobs in this way.

Because the severe winter killed many bees, Iowa expects a smaller apple crop. Bees act as pollinating agents.

Rock Hill, S. C., Herald  
Saturday June 29, 1929

Spokesman said the result of M. Claude's efforts would be known after the meeting.

There was no indication of the nature of the reply but there was no hope but that it was a refusal.

## Four Lynchings In Six Months Of The Present Year

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 29.—According to the records compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute there were four lynchings in the United States during the first six months of the present year.

This is one less than during the first six months of 1928, and five less than for the same period in 1925, 1926, 1927. The number for the first six months of other years is as follows: Year 1924, 5; 1923, 15; 1922, 30; 1921, 36.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

KENDALLVILLE, IND., NEWS-8.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1929

Advertising rates on application.

Thursday, July 11, 1929

### LYNCHINGS

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee institute, there were only four lynchings during the first

Lynchings - 1929

Reports on, Sent Press.

Blackshear, Ga., Times  
Thursday, July 4, 1929

Mr. Vereen's motion to spirit it applied also to Georgia was passed. In the future if season drop in prices will be

## 4 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING '29

One White and Three Negroes; Georgia Has Clean Slate For Period.

There were four lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1929, according to figures compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

### BULLETIN

NORWICH, CONN.

JUL 10 1929

### DECREASED LYNCHING

Those who keep a record of lynchings are pleased to be able to report that during the past six months there were only four instances in which life was taken in such a manner. It must be gratifying to not only them but to all others who deplore the manner in which such lawlessness has prevailed in the past and are thus able to appreciate the marked

change for the better that has taken place.

Four lynchings mean that there was less than one a month which stands forth in marked contrast to days which have gone. Hopes have been entertained that the time would come when there would be a year with a clean slate. It is possible and certainly the goal to aim at but the reform that is becoming evident in the south must be given a longer time before it can seriously be expected to produce such results.

The six months' record certainly indicates a strong tendency in that public mind. In spite of a tradition being set in certain states is having its influence upon others and the agitation that law and order be given its chance to deal with criminal conditions, the people are turning their backs upon the old philosophy.

The yearly lynching record in recent years has been gratifyingly lowered but there is still need for insisting that the curbing process continue. By all means let lynching be

TELEGRAM  
ADRIAN, MICH.

JUL 12 1929

### FEWER LYNCHINGS

In the first six months of this year there were only four lynchings in the South. Too many certainly, but a refreshing contrast to the shocking records of recent memory. During the first six months of 1921, for example, there were 40 mob hangings south of the Dixie line.

For eight years the reports gathered annually by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute have shown a rapid decline in lynchings. Here are the comparative figures for the

first six months' period of each consecutive year: 1921, forty; 1922, thirty; 1923, fifteen; 1924, five; 1925, 1926 and 1927, nine each year; 1928, five.

Nothing could account for this change in the South except an awakening of public consciousness— a revulsion against the idea of summary mob punishment. Courageous state and local officials have done much toward the curtailment of lynchings. The improvement in economic conditions throughout the South has been a potent factor

without doubt. The recession of Blakeley, Ga., News complications created by the war period has helped but all these influences would have been sharply discounted had it not been for the casting of public opinion on the right side.

This aspect of the case is stimulating because it suggests the power of public opinion to right wrongs. The South has come to a conviction that lynching is wrong in principle and vicious in its effect upon the

public mind. In spite of a tradition and background which bred into the popular mind the thought that influence upon others and the agita- lynchings were both both justifiable and necessary because of racial con- ditions, the people are turning their backs upon the old philosophy.

Some time a similar revulsion against homicide in general will sweep the entire country with similar startling results. This awak- ening, like that of the South as regards lynchings has been painfully slow, yet it will come in time. There are encouraging indications that it is coming now.

### STANDARD

Harrisville W. Va.

JUL 10 1929

### THE LYNCHING RECORD

The lynching record is grad- ually falling. Tuskegee, In- stitute, which specializes in lynch- ing statistics, reports only four for the first six months of this year as against five in the same period of last year; nine each in 1925, 1926 and 1927; five in 1924; fifteen in 1923; thirty in 1922 and thirty-six in 1921.

As usual, the lynchings occur- red in southern states, two having occurred in Florida and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee. In the South there is here and there some NED TURNER incident fears; but, with the educational, social, moral and economic devel- opment of the section, both among the white and the blacks, lynching will ultimately be wiped out altogether. That it will be is the hope of all well-meaning citizens.

Jan.-June.

2956

Marianna, Fla., Courier  
Thursday, July 4, 1929

The Times-Union is on sale at  
Coca-Cola News Sta

## ONLY FOUR LYNCHINGS THUS FAR IN 1928

Head of Tuskegee Makes Report  
On July 1.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were re-

ported Monday by R. R. Moton, prin- cipal, of Tuskegee Normal and In- dustrial Institute, who quoted sta- tistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and re- search.

The states in which lynchings oc- curred and the number in each state listed as follows: Florida, two; Mis-issippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

Offenses charged from which the lynchings were the outgrowth were given as follows: Criminal assault, two; killing a plantation owner, one; resisting officers, one.

According to the report, the num- ber of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corre- sponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926, and 1927.

The records furthermore showed less than during the first half of 1924; eleven less than committed in the first six months of 1923, when fifteen lynchings were recorded; twenty-six less than the number of thirty for the first six months of 1922 and thirty-two less than the number thirty-six during the first half of 1921.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.—The Following report is handed to the press relative to lynchings in the nation by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

"I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

"Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

"The States in which lynchings oc- curred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississipi, 1; Tennessee, 1."

Chattanooga, Tenn., NEWS  
Monday, July 1, 1929

Georgia

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

Three Negroes and One White  
Man Victims, Tuskegee Head  
Reports.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 21.—(A. P.)—

Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1, and Tennessee, 1.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928, and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

**TIMES-CALL**

RACINE, WIS.

JUL 13 1929

### LYNCHINGS

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three Negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

N. Y. C. Times

JUL 1 - 1929

### Four Lynchings in 1929 to Date. Special to The New York Times.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—A report of four lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1929, or one less than in the same period of 1928, was made from records compiled at Tuskegee Institute here today. Of the persons lynched this year, one was white and three were negroes. Two lynchings occurred in Florida and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

MULLENS W VA ADVOCATE  
THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1929.

345 ounces, correct to the three decimal places. A. J. Richardson.  
Marquette, Mich., June 24, 1929.

### FOUR LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR.

The Tuskegee Institute, which keeps record of lynchings in the United States, reports four for the first six months of 1929—Florida 2, Mississippi 1, and Tennessee 1. Three were negroes and one white. Rape was the charge in two; killing plantation owner in one, and not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers in the fourth case.

For the same period in past years there were 5 lynchings in 1928; nine in 1925, 1926, and 1924; 15 in 1923; 30 in 1922, 36 in 1921.

Lynchings - 1929

Report on Sent Press

**TIMES**

CUMBERLAND, MD.

JUL 13 1929

using, enjoying in a p

#### LYNCHINGS

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

**ITEM**  
MOBILE, ALA.

JUL 3 1929

#### LYNCHINGS INCREASE

Four Killings in Six Months, Figures Recently Compiled Show.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3. — R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute reports that in the first six months of 1929 four lynchings occurred.

This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is one less than the number of five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

**JOURNAL**  
MUSCATINE, IA.

JUL 15 1929

#### LYNCHING RECORD.

Figures compiled by the Tuskegee Institute of lynchings for the first six months of 1929 make a very favorable showing. If no more occur in the second six months the total is thirty-two less than in 1921. The total number was four. This is one less than the number for the first six months in 1928 and five less than the first six months of 1925-26, and 1927. It is one less than the number for the first six months of 1924, eleven less than 1923, twenty-six less than for 1922 and thirty-two less than 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. Two of the offenses charged were rape, one murder and one not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law. The last case was of a white man in Florida. Florida furnished two of the lynchings and Mississippi and Tennessee each one. There were ciphers for Louisiana and the rest of the southern states.

According to a careful compilation figures of lynchings for the past nine years show: 1921, 64; 1922, 61; 1923, 28; 1924, 18; 1925, 18; 1926, 34; 1927, 21, and 1928, 1. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a memorial recently presented to Mr. Hoover's National Crime commission, calls attention to the sharp reduction in 1923 from the preceding years and attributes this to the passage by the house in 1922 of the Dyer anti-lynching bill which provided for federal jurisdiction to obtain punishment for lynching. The bill was subsequently beaten by a senate filibuster, and the association desires the commission to recommend its revival.

It is not improbable that the threat of federal interference has had an influence on the reduction of lynchings in the south. Certainly it has furnished a new weapon to newspapers, officials and law-respecting citizens with which to combat mob violence, the effect of which has been to stimulate sheriffs and other officers to go out of their way to protect prisoners; it brought home to communities warnings of heavy costs they might have to face in the indemnification of families of persons lynched if the Dyer or any similar measure becomes a law. To that extent it may be said to have served a good purpose.

But the south will, of course, fight to the bitter end legislation of this type, which would involve a radical invasion of the rights of the states. The most effective way in which it can do so is by the gradual and complete stamping out of lynching.—New Orleans States.

#### NEWS

The Kinsport, Pa.

JUL 1 1929

#### The Lynching Record

Lynching is gradually falling off, according to a report for the first six months of 1929 made by R. R.

Jah. - June.

Watson, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, a colored training school in Alabama. Mr. Watson has found, according to records compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, that there were four lynchings in this country during the first half of the year.

This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Carrollton, Ga., Times  
Thursday, July 4, 1929

old son of W. V. Denny, died at his home in his father's Carrollton, Route 1. Funeral and burial at Immaculate church July 1st, conducted by Rev. Ed Caldwell. The mother of this infant died just a few days ago.

#### Four Lynchings In U. S. First Six Months

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

2957

**News**  
**LYNCHBURG**

#### VIRGINIA

JUL 11 1929

#### FEWER LYNCHINGS (Ohio State Journal)

Only four lynchings in the United States were reported during the first six months of the present year, according to figures compiled by officials at Tuskegee Institute, where such records have been kept for many years. That was the smallest number for the first half of any year during the last decade, and only one-eighth as many as were reported for that period in 1921. Three states were represented in these affairs. Florida had two, Tennessee and

Mississippi one each. Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes.

Lynchings still occur in this country despite the steady development of public sentiment against them and in favor of lawful procedure in criminal cases. The awful practice ran wild for many years and few were made to pay the legal penalty for mob murders. It is most difficult to secure evidence to convict those guilty, and that tends to make people less fearful of taking part. As a rule these occurrences follow the perpetration of some shocking crime, when public feeling is roused and the thought of vengeance drives reason from its throne. This country has a shocking record for these murders by mobs, public sentiment against them should be strengthened in every way possible, and prosecution of those guilty should be had whenever it is possible to secure evidence. Lynching parties are a sad blot on American government.

Dawson, Ga., News  
Tuesday, July 9, 1929

believing him than he was at the beginning. That is not surprising, and The News has said as much more than once. As the Tifton Gazette remarks, the trouble with 100 out of every 100 efforts at farm relief is to take something away from the farmer.

#### A Clean Record.

From the Cordele Dispatch.

Georgia comes out of the first half of the good year 1929 with a clean record on lynchings. And the record for the whole country is nothing short of pleasing, for there have been but four, according to R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee.

We give the information as follows: According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1929 there were only 4 lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of 1927; it is one less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and 3 negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1. The states in which lynchings occurred and

JUL 9 - 1929

Lynchings Decrease.

Columbus Ledger: Under pressure of public opinion and education the practice of lynching is disappearing from the South. The recent report of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute shows that only four lynchings took place during the first six months of 1929. Three negroes and one white man were victims, the latter suffering death at the mob's hands in Florida.

The record, compared with many former years, is a good one. The decrease in the number of such breaches of law in the South is encouraging, but the good work must be continued until mob violence is unknown here. The public will in time look back with horror upon the days when lynchings were frequent. We have courts and juries to decide upon the guilt or innocence of defendants and we have officers of the law whose duty it is to administer capital punishment. The mob is a disgrace to society. Its verdict is often wrong and the innocent man goes to his death. The mob is moved by passion, which has no place in the administering of justice.

Georgia maintains its good record in 1929. Let us hope that the last man was lynched in this state something like two years ago.

### The Lynching Record

Nine persons were lynched during 1928, according to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, makes a specialty of keeping tab on them.

This compares with sixteen for 1927, thirty for 1926, seventeen for 1925 and sixteen for 1924.

Six of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law, one from jail and five from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were twenty-four instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. Three of these were in northern states and twenty-one in southern states. In twenty-three of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In one other instance, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Fourteen white men, one white woman and twenty-five Negro

men were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

The record is getting better, but it is not what it should be. That of prevented lynching shows there is growing appreciation of the responsibilities devolving upon sheriffs and their deputies. Ultimately this strain upon our civilization will be wiped out.

BELLEVILLE ILL MSGR CATH

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1929.

SUN  
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

### JUL 12 1929 LYNCHINGS

ACCORDING to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

RACINE WIS CAJIS  
SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1929.

### LYNCHINGS

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three Negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,

Robert R. Moton, principal, Tuskegee Normal School.  
Tuskegee, Alabama.

### LYNCHINGS

According to a report compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Lynchings - 1929

Reports on, Sent Press.

Johnson City, Tenn., Staff News CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL., STAR  
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1929

Johnson City, Tenn., Chronicle are as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one.  
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1929

R. R. MOTON, Principal.  
Tuskegee, Ala.  
HARRIMAN, TENN., RECORD  
THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1929

LOST—A pair of shell rim glasses in a brown leather case. Bears engraving "Almer and Coe." Finder please call C. H. 1387. Ask for Ann. 31-1

## Fewer Lynchings Recorded During First Six Months

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TIMES  
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1929

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TIMES  
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1929

He found a half-gallon of whisky near Blasdel's car.

Four Lynchings Recorded.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 2 (AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three Negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported Monday by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

## Fewer Lynchings Recorded During First Six Months

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

ELIZABETHTON, TENN., STAR LOUISVILLE, KY., COUR.-JOUR.  
MONDAY, JULY 1, 1929 TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1929

## LYNCING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1929.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal. I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of the year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1924; eleven less than the number fifteen for the first six months of 1923; twenty-six less than the number thirty for the first six months of 1922, and thirty-two less than the number thirty-six for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State

Jan. — June.

2958

The number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

CARTHAGE, TENN., COURIER  
THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1929

## LYNCING RECORD FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS 1929

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, there were four lynchings during the first six months of this year.

This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928, and is 5 less than the number 9, for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

NEW YORK

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and 5 is less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offense charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,  
R. R. MOTON.  
NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY TIMES

JULY 2, 1929

## SHOWS LYNCHING DECREASE

Tuskegee Institute Records Four So Far This Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute. There were two in Florida, and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

## NEW YORK CITY WORLD

JULY 2, 1929

## 1929 LYNCHINGS FEWER

Tuskegee Figures Show Only Four for This Year to Date

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (A. P.)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three Negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported to-day by R. R. Morton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute.

They were as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

LEWISTON JULY SUN  
Wednesday, July 3, 1929

under a fixed duty.

#### LYNCHING RECORD

The following is the text of a letter from Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Springfield, Tenn., Herald News  
THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1929

#### 4 Men Lynched Since January Of This Year

Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported Monday by R. R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

According to Dr. Morton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Youngstown &  
Vindicator  
Fri. July 5/1929

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

#### THE LYNCHING RECORD

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama,  
July 1, 1929.

Editor of The Vindicator, sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number five for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number nine for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number five for the first six months in 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON,  
Principal.

ONEIDA, TENN., NEWS  
FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1929

#### Record of Lynchings for First Six Months of 1929.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Stamford Ct. Advocate

JUL 19 1929

#### LYNCHINGS.

According to a report compiled by the ~~Tuskegee~~ Institute, there were only four lynchings during the first six months of this year, with three negroes and one white person as the victims. All were in the South.

The number is one less than for the same period last year, and five less than in the previous three years. In percentage it is a notable gain.

Thus does the country grow in civilization.

Jan.-June.

2959

## Lynchings - 1929

Reports on, sent Press.

MILWAUKEE WIS LEADER  
FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1929.

## LYCHING GOES INTO A DECLINE

The Tuskegee institute, which has been keeping track of lynchings for many years, reports that four persons were lynched in this country in the first half of the present year; two in Florida, and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

Only once before, in 1924, has the lynching record for a half year run so low. As one goes farther back the toll climbs until 36 were lynched in the same half of 1921.

The improvement is encouraging, but there is room for farther progress. If the British empire can run along half a century or more without a lynching, the United States can do the same.—Labor

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

JULY 3, 1929

J13

## Lynchings In United States For Six Months

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of Records and Research, for the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings in the United States.

This number is one less than for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than for the first six month of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner 1; not removing rubbish from in

front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

KINGSPORT, TENN., TIMES

JULY 1, 1929

## MOTON REPORTS FOUR LYNCHINGS

Three Negroes and One White Lynched During First Six Months Year

TESKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (AP)

—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 with three negroes and one white persons as the victims were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one; and Tennessee, one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., EXPRESS

JULY 2, 1929

J12

## FOUR PERSONS LYCHED IN ALABAMA SO FAR

(By Associated Press)  
TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

States in which lynchings occurred were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

CARTHAGE TENN. COURIER

JULY 4, 1929

## Lynching Record For Six Months of 1929

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and 5 is less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON

FINE BLUFF, ARK., COMMERCIAL

JULY 1, 1929

## FOUR LYNCHINGS DURING SIX MONTHS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929 with three negroes and one white person as the victims were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida 2; Mississippi 1; Tennessee 1.

According to Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

DALLAS, TEX., NEWS

JULY 2, 1929

## Four Lynchings First Six Months of 1929

Special to The News.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 1.—Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, announced Monday that according to the records compiled at the institute in the department of records and research in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than for the first six months of 1928 and five less than for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than for the first six months of 1924; eleven less than for the first six months of 1923; twenty-six less than for the first six months of 1922, and thirty-two less than for the first six months of 1921. The report adds:

"Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were criminal assault two, killing plantation owner one, not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law one."

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida two, Mississippi one, Tennessee one."

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK., LEADER

JULY 5, 1929

J16

in a serious situation.

## LYCHING YET ON DOWNGRADE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

*Gazette*  
TEXARKANA ARK TEXASIAN  
JULY 2, 1929

## Four Lynchings During Six Months in Nation

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(P)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported Monday by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute but the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi one; and Tennessee one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. AGE-HERALD

JULY 2, 1929

## LYNCHINGS DECLINE LAST SIX MONTHS

### Three Negroes, One White Man Victims, Report Shows

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(P)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported Monday by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

HOUSTON TEX. CHRONICLE

JUNE 30, 1929

## FOUR LYNCHINGS ARE REPORTED FIRST HALF 1929

There were four lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1929, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for negroes, Tuskegee, Ala., reports, compared with five for the same period in 1928.

One white person was lynched and three negroes. Offenses were rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; and not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers, one.

Two of the lynchings were in Florida, one in Mississippi, and one in Tennessee.

During the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 there were nine lynchings: 1924, five; 1923, 15; 1922, 30, and 1921, 36.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN. CHRONICLE

JULY 3, 1929

ure to remove rubbish from in front of property and resisting officer, one.

States in which lynchings occurred and the number were: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; and Tennessee, one.

*Rey*  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS

JULY 3, 1929

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH ARE REPORTED

### Alabama Has Clean Record for First Six Months.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 2. — (Special.) — Four lynchings during the first half of 1929 were reported Monday by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Three negroes and one white person were the victims. Florida, according to Moton's report had two of the lynchings, Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

The number for the first six months of 1929 was one less than for the first half of 1928 and five less than the corresponding period of 1925, 1926 and 1927, the report said.

Of the persons lynched, one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were, rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS CHRONICLE

JULY 1, 1929

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS IS 1929 REPORT

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The states in which lynchings occurred were listed as follows: Florida 2, Mississippi 1, and Tennessee 1.

INDEPENDENCE KS. REPORTER

JULY 2, 1929

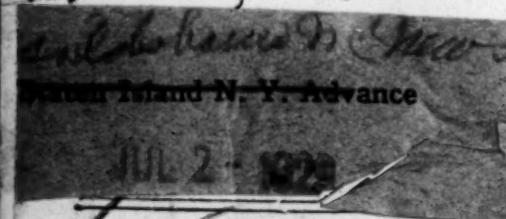
## Fewer Lynchings During First Six Months of 1929

Information on lynchings for the first six months of 1929 as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute shows that there were four lynchings in the state during the six months, which is a smaller number than for previous years. Of the persons lynched three were negroes and one a white man.

The offenses were, rape, two; killing plantation owner one; fall-

Lynchings - 1929

Reports on, Sent Press.



**THE LYNCHING RECORD**

Major Roger R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, sends The News the record of lynchings for the first six months of 1929 as compiled at the Institute. Major Moton's report shows that there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched 1 was white and 3 were Negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

It is encouraging to note that for the period, the lynchings are less than for any other six months in the history of the Tuskegee reports. Let us hope that this is no mere happen-so, but that men are coming to such point in civilization that lynch law does not hold the sway over them that it once held.

N. Y. City Telegram

JUL 2 1929

#### The Lynching Record for the First Six Months of 1929.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIR: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, that in the first six months of 1929 there were 4 lynchings. This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 26 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922, and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched in 1929 1 white and 3 were negroes. Offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

R. R. MOTON,  
Principal, Tuskegee Normal and  
Industrial Institute.  
Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.

N. Y. City World

JUL 2 - 1929

#### 1929 LYNCHINGS FEWER

Tuskegee Figures Show Only Four for This Year to Date

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (A. P.)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three Negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported to-day by R. R. Morton, Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of record and research.

They were as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

The number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Atlanta Ga. Journal

JUL 2 1929

#### 4 Lynchings During Six Months of 1928 Reported by Moton

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(AP) Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported Monday by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two; Mississippi, one, and Tennessee, one.

Offenses charged from which the lynchings were the outgrowth were given as follows: Criminal assault, two; killing a plantation owner, one; resisting officers, one.

According to the report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

The records furthermore showed one less than during the first half of 1924; eleven less than committed in the first six months of 1923, when fifteen lynchings were recorded; twenty-six less than the number of thirty for the first six months of 1922 and thirty-two less than the number thirty-six during the first half of 1921.

of other years is as follows: Year 1924, 5; 1923, 15; 1922, 30; 1921, 36.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi 1; Tennessee, 1.

JUL 1 - 1929

#### Four Lynchings During Six Months In Alabama

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 — (AP) — Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who voted statistics compiled at the institute by the Departments of Records and Research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows: Florida, two, Mississippi, one, and Tennessee one.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Because the severe winter killed many bees, Iowa expects a smaller apple crop. Bees act as pollinating agents.

JUL 1 1929

#### First Six Months

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 — According to records compiled by the department of Research and

2960

Record, there were four lynchings in the first six months of 1929.

This number is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1928 and is 5 less than the number 9 for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927; it is 1 less than the number 5 for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number 15 for the first six months of 1923; 25 less than the number 30 for the first six months of 1922; and 32 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921.

Of the 14 lynched 1 was white and 3 were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, 2; killing plantation owner, 1; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 2; Mississippi 1; Tennessee 1.

JUL 2 - 1929

## Four Lynchings First Six Months

Tuskegee Figures Show 2 In Florida, One Mississippi, 1 Tennessee

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1 (AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the Institute by the Department of records and research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows:

Florida 2; Mississippi, 1, and Tennessee 1.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

*Almonette Brown  
Chancok*

JUL 1 - 1929

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

July 1, 1929.

Editor of The Chronicle:  
Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than the number for the first six months of 1928 and is five less than the number for the first six months of each of the years 1925, 1926 and 1927; it is one less than the number for the first six months of 1924; 11 less than the number for the first six months of 1923; 25 less than the number for the first six months of 1922; and 32 less than the number for the first six months of 1921.

Of the persons lynched one was white and three were negroes. The offenses charged were rape, two; killing plantation owner, one; not removing rubbish from in front of store and resisting officers of the law, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,  
ROBERT R. MOTON,

Principal

*Cast*  
N. Y. City Mirror

JUL 1 - 1929

## MOB LAW WANING, TUSKEGEE FINDS

Moton Reports 4 Lynchings Between January and July, Against in Previous 6 Months

## CRUSADEERS HAIL DECREASE

Special Dispatch to the Evening Post

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1—Figures compiled here by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute today revealed a continuing decrease in the number of lynchings in the United States.

The totals for the first six months of 1929 were released today by Robert R. Moton, principal of the negro school and showed that there had been only four lynchings between January and July. There were five during the first six months of 1928.

Of the persons lynched, three were

Tuskegee, Ala.—A report of our lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1929, or one less than in the same period of 1928, was made from records compiled at Tuskegee Institute here.

Washington D. C. Star

N. Y. C., MONDAY,

## FOUR LYNCHINGS TO DATE IN 1929 ARE RECORDED

Three Colored and One White Person Were Victims, Tuskegee Reports.

By the Associated Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three colored and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the Department of Records and Research.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State were listed as follows: Florida, 2; Mississippi, 1, and Tennessee, 1.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was 1 less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and 5 less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

N. Y. C. Times

JUL 2 - 1929

## SHOWS LYNCHING DECREASE

Tuskegee Institute Records Four So Far This Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1 (P).—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute.

There were two in Florida, and one each in Mississippi and Tennessee.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Danbury Ct. News

JUL 1 - 1929

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1. (AP)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white per-

son as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who reported statistics compiled at the institute for that period.

N. Y. City Herald Tribune

JUL 2 - 1929

## Lynching on Decline In South, Figures Show

### One of 4 Victims in First Six Months of '29 Is White

Special to the Herald Tribune

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Three negroes and one white person were lynched during the first six months of 1929, according to records made public today by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Moton's report reads.

"I find, according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, that in the first six months of 1929 there were four lynchings. This number is one less than for the first six months of

the manager of the Philadelphia Americans, and Miss Nora McGillicuddy, his niece; Mr. and Mrs. Felix H. Levy, Leslie A. Wiggins, secretary of the Republic Brass Company; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilkinson, Miss Katherine Wilkinson, Mrs. Allan P. Klotz, Miss Joan Klotz, Mrs. Claire P. Wolcott, Miss Eunice Otis and Miss Cecile Quirk.

The California of the Cunard Line, chartered for a Thomas Cook & Son cruise to the Mediterranean, is taking out Dr. and Mrs. Richard M. Andrew, James Bell, Mrs. C. H. Benner, Dr. and Mrs. George L. Brodhead, Charles J. Brooks, Miss Sadie J. Brooks, Miss Richmond Va. News Leader

JUL 1 - 1929

## Four Lynchings In Six Months

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—(By The Associated Press)—Four lynchings during the first six months of 1929, with three negroes and one white person as the victims, were reported today by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, who quoted statistics compiled at the institute by the Department of Records and Research.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were listed as follows:

Florida 2; Mississippi 1, and Tennessee 1.

According to Dr. Moton's report, the number of lynchings during the first half of the year was one less than the number recorded during the corresponding period of 1928 and five less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Lynchings-1929

Reports on Sent Press.

MINISTER (MASS.) ENTERPRISE Georgia heads the list in the number of lynchings from 1889 to 1927, with a grand total of 433, with Mississippi second, 416. But last year Georgia did not have a single lynching, and Mississippi had but one, while Florida had four.

From Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute comes the annual report, over the signature of Robert R. Morton, principal, and the successor of Booker T. Washington. The report is as follows:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1929. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is 1 less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926 and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 5 from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

"Of the 10 persons lynched, seven were Negroes and three were whites. The offenses charged were: Rape, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charge not reported, one.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, three.

These records show that lynchings are being reduced in number through the years; that campaigns of education, action by the authorities, the widespread interest over the Dyer anti-lynching bill, and the migration of negroes from the South to northern states have all combined to clarify this situation, and make things more tolerable and lawful with regard to murders on a large scale by organized mobs.

Once the principal crime for which lynchings were committed was criminal assault, and while the figures of last year showed the largest number of lynchings for that offense, some relatively minor offenses were the cause or the occasion of lynchings.

It is interesting to note how the lynchings are distributed as to states

2961

Jan.-Dec.

sensible procedure, which has no place in a country that mane pretensions to civilization.

COWANDA (New York) ENTERPRISE

Thursday, January 16, 1930

### TEN LYNCHED IN 1929

In its annual report on lynchings in the United States, the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama places the number of persons put to death at the hands of mobs during 1929 at 10. This is one less than in the previous year, and the lowest recorded since records have been kept.

Of the 10 persons lynched last year, three were white and seven were negroes. Florida was the scene of four lynchings, Texas had three while Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee had one each. In 27 instances, the report states, mobs bent on lynchings were thwarted by officers of the law. Thus 12 white men, 20 negro men and two negro women were saved from death by mob violence.

The steady reduction in the number of lynchings during the past years is gratifying. The record of 1929 stands in pleasing contrast with the horrible orgy of mob rule which marked the latter part of the last century. In the year 1892 no less than 255 persons were lynched, of whom 100 were whites and 155 were negroes. As late as 1919 there were 83 persons lynched in the United States.

How many innocent persons have been put to death by the most horrible means to gratify the blood lust of frenzied mobs will never be known. While most of those who have been lynched were no doubt guilty of the offenses charged, it has been conclusively proved that in many cases mistakes have been made.

But, regardless of the guilt of a suspect, lynching is always an indefensible procedure, which has no place in a country that mane pretensions to civilization.

Lake Butler, Fla., Times  
Friday, January 17, 1930

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Offenses charged against the lynched persons were reported as follows: Criminal attack, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charges not reported, one. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one outside jail.

Dr. Motion also reported that there were 27 instances during the year in which officers of the law prevented

"Three of these" his report said, "were in northern states and 24 in southern states in 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented, or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed forces was used to

In 1920, and seven less than in 1925. Lynchings by states in 1929 was reported as follows: Florida four, Kentucky one, Mississippi one, Tennessee one, and Texas three.

Offenses charged against the lynched persons were reported as follows: Criminal attack, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charges not reported, one. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one outside jail.

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How many innocent persons have been put to death by the most hor-

ble means to gratify the blood lust of frenzied mobs will never be known. While most of those who have been lynched were no doubt guilty of the offenses charged, it has been conclusively proved that in many cases mistakes have been made.

But, regardless of the guilt of a suspect, lynching is always an indefensible procedure, which has no place in a country that mane pretensions to civilization.

## SEVEN NEGROES,

## WHITES LYNCHED IN THE YEAR 1929

Tuskegee Report Shows  
One Less Than In  
Year 1928

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec 31—(AP)—Ten persons, seven negroes and three white, were lynched in the United States in 1929, according to a report made public today by Dr. Robert R. Moton, negro educator and principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Insti-

This was one less than in 1928, six less than in 1927, nine less than

In 1920, and seven less than in 1925. Lynchings by states in 1929 was reported as follows: Florida four, Kentucky one, Mississippi one, Tennessee one, and Texas three.

Offenses charged against the lynched persons were reported as follows: Criminal attack, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charges not reported, one. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one outside jail.

The steady reduction in the number of lynchings during the past years is gratifying. The record of 1929 stands in pleasing contrast with the horrible orgy of mob rule which marked the latter part of the last century. In the year 1892 no less than 255 persons were lynched, of whom 100 were whites and 155 were negroes. As late as 1919 there were 83 persons lynched in the United States.

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Of the 10 persons lynched last year, three were white and seven were Negroes. Florida was the scene of four lynchings. Texas had three while Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee had one each. In 27 instances, the report states, mobs bent on lynchings were thwarted by officers of the law. Thus 12 white men, 20 Negro men and two Negro women were saved from death by mob violence.

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ble means to gratify the blood lust of frenzied mobs will never be known. While most of those who have been lynched were no doubt guilty of the offenses charged, it has been conclusively proved that in many cases mistakes have been made.

But, regardless of the guilt of a suspect, lynching is always an indefensible procedure, which has no place in a country that mane pretensions to civilization.

Dr. Motion also reported that

there were 27 instances during the year in which officers of the law prevented

"Three of these" his report said, "were in northern states and 24 in southern states in 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented, or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed forces was used to

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But, regardless of the guilt of a suspect, lynching is always an indefensible procedure, which has no place in a country that makes pretensions to civilization.

#### NEWS GALVESTON, TEX.

#### JAN 1 - 1930 LAW VIGILANCE REDUCES TOTAL OF LYNCHINGS

Lynchings are on the decrease through vigilance and care of officers of the law, according to figures recently issued by Robert R. Morton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for negroes.

Statistics compiled in the department of records and research of the institute show that there were ten persons lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number (eleven) for 1928, six less than the number (sixteen) for 1927, nine less than the number (nineteen) for 1926 and seven less than the number (seventeen) for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were twenty-seven instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in Northern states and twenty-four in Southern states. In twenty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, twenty negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the ten persons lynched, seven were negroes and three were white persons. The offences charged were rape, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, three.

#### GAZETTE

Montreal, Can.  
JAN 13 1930

#### LYNCHING PASSING. (Bangor Commercial.)

Following his usual custom at the end of the year Principal Morton of Tuskegee Institute presents the list of lynchings for the year that has just expired. He finds the number to be ten, which shows that gradually this form of murder is passing. The number is one less than in 1928, six less than in 1926 and seven less than in 1925. Thirty years back the number of mob murders reached around 200 annually. There were less lynchings in 1929 than in any previous year for which figures are available.

During 1929 there were mob murders in but five states, Florida, with four; Texas with three, and Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee with one each, a vital change from the years but a short period back when lynchings occurred in nearly all the southern states and some northern ones.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of a still degraded situation is that 27 instances were recorded in which officers of the law acted to prevent lynchings. Such interference was very rare a generation ago and the change indicates a decided difference in public sentiment.

#### WEEDSPORT (New York) CHIEF

Friday, January 24, 1930

#### TEN LYNCHED IN 1929

In its annual report on lynchings in the United States, the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama places the number of persons put to death at the hands of mobs during 1929 at 10. This is one less than in the previous year, and the lowest recorded since records have been kept.

Of the 10 persons lynched last year, three were white and seven were negroes. Florida was the scene of four lynchings, Texas had three, while Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee had one each. In 27 instances, the report states, mobs bent on lynching were thwarted by officers of the law. Thus 12 white men, 20 negro men and two negro women were saved from death by mob violence.

The steady reduction in the number of lynchings during the past years is gratifying. The record of 1929 stands in pleasing contrast with the horrible orgy of mob rule which marked the latter part of the last century. In the year 1892 no less than 255 persons were lynched, of whom 100 were whites and 155 were negroes. As late as 1919 there were 83 lynched in the United States.

How many innocent persons have been put to death by the most horrible means to gratify the blood lust of frenzied mobs will never be known. While most of those who have been lynched were no doubt guilty of the offense charged it has been conclu-

sively proved that in many cases mistakes have been made.

But, regardless of the guilt of a suspect, lynching is always an indefensible procedure, which has no place in a country that makes pretensions to civilization.

#### DISPATCH

Henderson, N.C.

JAN 13 1930

#### LYNCHINGS FEWER.

Continued progress toward civilization is shown in the number of lynchings that occurred in 1929, the survey made by Tuskegee Institute shows. There were ten last year, and that was one less than in 1928, six less than 1927, nine less than 1926, and seven less than for 1925.

The steady decrease would indicate that in the near future this form of mob violence should be entirely obliterated from the pages of our history in this country.

Six of those lynched were shown to have been taken from the hands of the law, five of these being removed from jails and one from officers outside of the jail. Of the 27 instances in which officers prevented lynchings, all but three were in the South, which fact is in itself an evidence of a greater determination on the part of law officers to uphold the constituted authority entrusted to them. Prisoners were removed from the vicinity of the crime in most instances, or guards augmented to safeguard them. Armed force was used in three cases to repel the mob.

Of those saved from violent deaths, 12 were white men, 20 negro men and two negro women. Seven of the ten victims of mobs were negroes and three white men. Charges behind the lynchings include three for rape, two for writing insulting notes, one for murder, one for wounding a man in an altercation; two for wounding officers and one where the charge was not learned. Florida had four of the lynchings, and Texas three, while one each occurred in Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee.

North Carolina is to be congratulated that it had nothing of the sort. Some effort was made to set down as a lynching the death of Ella May Wiggins in the textile rioting near Gastonia, but that has properly been left out, for it was no more of a lynching than the slaying of the Gastonia police chief. Greater

respect for the law by mobs is undoubtedly being fostered by the people, and it is a tribute to the people of the South and other sections of the country, that this is so.

Lavonia, Ga., Times  
Friday, January 10, 1930  
THE LYNCHING REPORT.

With South Carolina maintaining a clean slate in the matter of lynchings during the past year, and the whole nation showing the smallest number for a great many years—just ten of them—the report of the Tuskegee Institute which keeps records on these matters is one that is satisfactory to the whole nation.

Of the ten lynchings last year, three were white victims and seven were colored. Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee were the five states in which these lynchings occurred.

One thing about the report is interesting. Officers prevented 27 possible lynchings by refusing to surrender, and protecting their prisoners against efforts of various mobs. Twenty-four of these cases were in the South.

Some of our Northern newspaper friends who have taken occasion to lambast the South particularly for its wholesale lynchings will not find so great an occasion this year.

They might even be considerate enough to admit that the South is getting more civilized in the matter of taking human life, unless they have changed their ideas of civilization and now want to measure us by another set of standards.

Of course, if affairs like the massacre of seven gangsters in Chicago last February, and repeated slayings of rival gangsters in other Northern cities represent big time civilization, we are afraid we'll still have to go without their approbation, because even though the South is having fewer lynchings, we seem still to stick to the old fashioned hangman's rope, and have not learned the efficiency of modern machine gun methods.—Anderson Daily Mail.

#### STAR MERIDIAN, MISS.

DEC 31 1929

## ONLY SINGLE SHERIFF HAS MADE REPORT

Of the ten persons appearing in records as lynched during 1929, one occurred in Mississippi.

This is the statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

This is 1 less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926 and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 5 from jail and 1 from officers of the law outside of jails.

#### Prevent 27 Lynchings.

The summary gives 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 3 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, 7 were negroes and 3 were whites. The offenses charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The other states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

WAUKEGAN I'L NEWS  
Tuesday, December 31, 1929

## TEN LYNCHED IN PAST YEAR; 4 IN FLORIDA

According to the records in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in the United States in 1929. This is one less than the number for 1928, six less than the number for 1927, nine less than 1926, and seven less than 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail, and one from officers of the law outside of the jail.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Of the ten persons lynched, seven were negroes and three were whites. The states were: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

Lynchings-1929  
Reports on Sent Down  
Atlanta, Ga. Georgian  
Tuesday, December 31, 1929

## The Steadily Decreasing Record Of Lynchings

THE Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute has just issued its annual statement as to lynchings in the United States for the year 1929. It is a most interesting document and has the undoubted merit of being authoritative.

It shows that we are making real progress in getting away from lynchings; and it is particularly gratifying to note that the State of Georgia for the year 1929 duplicated its excellent record for the year before with no lynchings at all!

It seems that there were ten persons lynched in the United States in 1929. That is one less than the total number for 1928; six less than the sixteen for 1927; nine less than the nineteen in 1926, and seven less than the seventeen for 1925.

That is gratifying, indeed, as showing a trend of a consistent and continuing sort in the right direction!

The states in which lynchings occurred are all of the Southern group. In Florida there were four; in Kentucky one; Mississippi one; Tennessee one and Texas three. But as bad as that is, it is a great deal better than it was a few years back.

CITIZEN

JAN 1 1930

### Mob Violence in 1929

The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, which keeps a record of lynchings each year, informs us that during the year 1929 ten persons were lynched in the United States, which though only one less than in the previous year, is a welcome decrease in so small a total.

It is the greater vigilance exercised by officers of the law in the prevention of mob violence that causes greatest satisfaction. The recreance of officers has always been one of the principal causes of lynchings.

The number of lynchings in 1928 was 11, which was 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926 and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 5 from jail and 1 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 3 of these were in Northern states and 24

Jan.-Dec.

in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 3 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. 12 white men, 20 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, 7 were Negroes and 3 were whites. The offenses charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

Port Gibson, Miss. Reveille  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

### TEN LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN THE SOUTH FOR 1929

Also Stated 27 Preventions of Lynchings By Officers.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Jan. 1.—According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is 1 less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926 and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 5 from jail and 1 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 3 of these were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 3 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. 12 white men, 20 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, 7 were Negroes and 3 were whites. The offenses charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas,

In its annual report on lynchings in the United States, the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama place

either were removed from the localities of the number of persons put to death at the hands of mobs during 1929 at 10. This is one less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926 and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 5 from jail and 1 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee had one each.

In 27 instances, the report states, mobs bent on

lynchings were thwarted by officers of the law. Thus 12 white men, 20 negro men and two negro women were saved from death by mob violence.

The steady reduction in the number of lynchings during the past years is gratifying. The record of 1929 stands in pleasing contrast with the horrible orgy of mob rule which marked the latter part of the last century. In the year 1892 no less than 255 persons were lynched, of whom 100 were whites and 155 were negroes. As late as 1919, there were 83 persons lynched in the United States.

How many innocent persons have been put to death by the most horrible means to gratify the blood lust of frenzied mobs will never be known. While most of those who have been lynched were no doubt guilty of the offenses charged, it has been conclusively proved that in many cases mistakes have been made.

But, regardless of the guilt of a suspect, lynching is always an indefensible procedure, which has no place in a country that makes pretensions to civilization.

2962

Enid, Okla.

JAN 4 1930

## THE LYNCHING RECORD STILL IMPROVES

THE nation again reduced its lynching record in 1929, according to figures just released by Tuskegee Institute, and only ten persons were put to death by mobs during the year, as compared to eleven in 1928.

This improvement, while not marked, is nevertheless real, inasmuch as the number of lynchings has now been reduced to a point so low that further gains must be by ones or twos.

The 1929 record shows six less victims of violence than the figures for 1927; nine less than the 1926 total; seven less than the 1925 record. The figure for last year is the lowest offense committed that moves mobs. And as crime gradually growing inclination upon the part of the people to permit the law to take its course. And if criminal attack, three: writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charge not reported, one.

The five states shamed last year by mob violence were Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas. Two of these accounted for seven of the total number of lynchings, Florida having had four mob deaths and Texas three. The other three recorded one each. Kentucky and Tennessee, however, came back into the lynching statistics after a year on the honor roll of states wherein no mob violence occurred. Louisiana and New Mexico again acquired a place on the list of those states which let law take its course with those suspected of or charged with crime, but Texas added one to its lynch total of 1928, while Florida, which had no lynchings in 1928, recorded four for the twelve-month just closed.

Perhaps the greatest credit for improvement of its lynching record belongs to Mississippi, a state where resort to lynch law has always been common, and where there is practically no public sentiment against it. Mississippi, while not showing a clean slate, lynched only one in 1928 compared to three in 1928.

An encouraging feature of the present report is the increased vigilance of law officers in preventing lynchings. In 1928, twenty-four attempted seizures of prisoners by mobs were frustrated by the forces of the law while this number was increased to 27 in 1929. Three of these cases were in northern states; and the south must be given the credit due it for preventing 24 mob attempts during the year.

It is fortunate that public sentiment is growing stronger every year in opposition to

mob violence; and while a record of ten persons lynched in a year is still a shameful one, the steady annual reduction in the number of those put to death, without trial and often merely on suspicion, represents gratifying progress. It may not come next year or the next, but the nation can look forward hopefully to the early realization of a year without a single mob death. And that must

be the ultimate aim of a highly civilized justice to ALL those suspected of crime, however heinous.

Wheeling, W. Va. Register  
Sunday, January 5, 1930

## Less Lynchings.

According to the annual report issued from the Tuskegee Institute, there were fewer lynchings in 1929 than in any year over the past decade. Acts of violence are ever the prime cause behind lynchings.

The Tuskegee report gave one less than in 1927, nine less in 1926 and seven less than in 1925. However, there were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented mob action either by whisking away the party whose life was sought or by protecting the hunted one through armed resistance. Individuals lynched included seven Negroes and three whites which goes to show that where a heinous offense is committed mob pay

In accordance with the seriousness of the crime, it is very probable there would be no lynchings whatsoever. For, after all, lynchings are only resorted to in order that the offender be made to pay for his illegal act in full.

Over the 1929 period there were 10 lynchings in which officers of the law prevented mob action. This number is one less than in 1928, six less than in 1927, nine less than in 1926 and seven less than in 1925. However, there were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented mob action either by whisking away the party whose life was sought or by protecting the hunted one through armed resistance. Individuals lynched included seven Negroes and three whites which goes to show that where a heinous offense is committed mob pay

## Real Fight, However, Was Carried On to Stamp Out the Evil

CHICAGO, Jan. 2. — The Tuskegee bureau of statistics, Tuesday through Principal Robt. R. Moton announced that there were ten lynchings in the United States in 1929—seven colored Americans and three whites—while at the same time the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from its headquarters at New York reported that there were twelve mob killings during the year, four of the victims being white and eight colored Americans. The N. A. A. C. P. re-

ported one woman victim. The Tuskegee report gave one less than in 1928, six less than in 1927, nine less in 1926 and seven less than in 1925. This report gave offenses charged against the mob victims as follows:

Rape, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charge not reported, one.

The State in which lynchings oc-

curred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, three.

Carlyle, Ky., Mercury  
Thursday, January 9, 1930

## 10 Lynchings in 1929

The Tuskegee Institute reports that 10 persons were lynched by mobs in 1929. This was one less than 1928, 6 less than for 1927, 9 less than in 1926, and 7 less than in 1925. Six of those lynched were taken from the hands of officers, 5 from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails. There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching. 8 of these were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. 12 white men, 10 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched 7 were negroes and three were whites. The offenses charged were rape 3, writing insulting notes 2, murder 1, wounding a man in altercation 1, wounding officers of the law 2, and charge not reported 1. The states in which lynchings occurred were

Florida 4, Kentucky 1, Mississippi 1, Tennessee 1 and Texas 2.

KEPT UP  
LYNCHING  
IN 1929

The Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., reports that ten persons were lynched in the United States last year. This is one less than the number lynched in 1928; six less

2963

Lynchings-1929

Reports on, Sent Press.

**DETROIT, MICH**  
FREE PRESS  
**JAN 5 1930**

Statesboro, Ga., Times and News  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Hartwell, Ga., Sun

Friday, January 3, 1930

Fitzgerald, Ga., Herald

Tuesday, December 31, 1929

Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch & News  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch & News  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Columbus, Ga., Ledger  
Sunday, January 5, 1930

Hartwell, Ga., Sun

Friday, January 3, 1930

Blakeley, Ga., News  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Cairo, Ga., Messenger  
Friday, January 3, 1930

Ridgeland, S. C. Record  
Friday, January 10, 1930

Roberton, Ga., Sun  
Friday, January 3, 1930

Savannah, Ga., News  
Tuesday, December 31, 1929

Dawson, Ga., News  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Millen, Ga., News  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Commerce, Ga., News  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Milledgeville, Ga., Recorder  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Macon, Ga., Telegraph  
Monday, January 6, 1930

Savannah, Ga., News  
Monday, January 6, 1930

Sandersville, Ga., Progress  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Waycross, Ga., Georgia  
Tuesday, December 31, 1929

Manning, S. C. Times  
Wednesday, January 8, 1930

Hampton, S. C., Guardian  
Wednesday, January 8, 1930

Felham, Ga., Journal  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

Mcormick, S. C., Messenger  
Thursday, January 9, 1930

Columbia, S. C. State  
Saturday, January 4, 1930

Lenoir, N. C. News-Topic  
Thursday, January 9, 1930

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald  
Monday, January 6, 1930

Concord, N. C. Times  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

**TROY, N. Y.**  
TIMES

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch  
Monday, January 13, 1930

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel

Thursday, January 2, 1930

Concord, N. C. Tribune

Monday, January 13, 1930

Greensboro, N. C. Patriot

Thursday, January 2, 1930

Charlotte, N. C. News

Thursday, January 2, 1930

Edgefield, S. C. Advertiser

Wednesday, January 1, 1930

**JAN 2 1930**

**TRIBUNE**  
CONCORD, N. C.

**JAN 1 1930**

**SCHENECTADY, N. Y.**  
UNION-STAR

**JAN 14 1930**

**NEWS-PRESS**  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**JAN 7 1930**

**WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.**  
*Sentinel*

**JAN 2 1930**

**COLUMBUS, O.**  
CITIZEN

**JAN 13 1930**

**POST-STANDARD**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**JAN 1 1930**

**HERALD**  
SHARON, PA.

**JAN 6 1930**

**ADVERTISER**  
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

**JAN 1 1930**

**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**  
POST

**JAN 6 - 1930**

**NEW YORK TELEGRAM**

**DEC 21 1929**

**NEW YORK TIMES**

**JAN 12 1930**

Jan.-Dec.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**  
TIMES

**JAN 7 1930**

**ADVERTISER**  
ELMIRA, N. Y.

**JAN 15 1930**

**TIMES-JOURNAL**  
SELMA, ALA.

**JAN 2 - 1930**

**TIMES-GAZETTE**  
ASHLAND, O.

**JAN 15 1930**

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**  
EVENING NEWS

**DEC 31 1929**

**REVIEW**  
*Dayton, O*

**JAN 3 1930**

**NEWS**  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

**DEC 30 1929**

**AMERICAN**  
HATTIESBURG, Miss.

**JAN 2 1930**

**STAR**  
*Portland*

**JAN 1 1930**

**INDEPENDENT**  
*Aniston, Ala*

**JAN 15 1930**

**Censor**  
*Dearborn, Mich*

**JAN 2 1930****LEADER***Brookhaven Miss.***JAN 4 1930**

**WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.**  
*Sentinel*

**JAN 6 - 1930**

**ADVERTISER**  
MOBILE, ALA.

**JAN 3 1930**

**JAMESTOWN, N. Y.**  
MORNING POST

**JAN 1 1930**

**ADVERTISER**  
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

**JAN 1 1930**

**MOBILE, ALA.**  
*Register*

**JAN 1 1930**

**AMERICAN**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**JAN 7 1930**

**STAR**  
MAINE

**JAN 20 1930**

**STATE**  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

**JAN 4 - 1930**

**NEW YORK WORLD**

**JAN 12 1930**

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
RECORD

**JAN 5 1930**

**TROY, N. Y.**  
RECORD

**JAN 21 1930**  
STAR

HUDSON, N. Y.

**JAN 9 - 1930**

**N. Y. EVE. WORLD**

**JAN 13 1930**

**ADVERTISER**  
Buford, Ga.

**JAN 3 1930**

Lynchings-1929

Reports on, Sent Press.

2964

# Mobocratic Loop Ends '29 Season

## With Fine Record

*Houston Examiner* - 50  
**Tuskegee's Annual Statistics Show Ten Americans Lynched During Last Year—Seven Blacks and Three Whites Victims of Judge Lynch's Loop—Lone Star State Runner-up—Three States Tie For Third Place**

*Houston, Texan*  
Tuskegee, Ala.—According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute here were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is 1 less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926, and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 3 from jail and 1 from officers of the law outside of jail.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 3 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, 7 were Negroes and 3 were whites. The offenses charged were: Rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

**LYNCHINGS ARE LESS THAN IN 1928**

Ten Reported by Tuskegee;  
Seven Negro Victims,  
Three White

*Kansas City Star*  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—According to the research and record department of Tuskegee Institute, there were ten lynchings in the United States during 1929. Seven Negroes and three whites were lynched.

Jan-Dec.

### Eleven Last Year

In 1928, there were eleven lynchings; in 1927, sixteen; in 1926, nineteen; and in 1925, seventeen; showing a gradual decline in what was two; murder, one; wounding man in once the great American pastime.

Six of the persons lynched in 1929 by law, two; charge not reported, one. were taken from custody of the law. The States in which lynchings occurred five of these from jails and one from officers outside of jails.

The officers charged against the lynched persons were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; wounding officers of the law, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in argument, 1; charge not reported, 1.

### Florida First on List

Florida led the states for 1929, winning the blood red banner with a total of four. Texas was second with three. Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee had one each.

There were twenty-seven instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and twenty-four in southern states. In twenty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, twenty Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

### TWELVE LYNCHINGS DURING 1929, SAYS N. A. A. C. P.

NEW YORK—According to figures compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here, there were twelve persons lynched by mobs in the United States during 1929. Some of these were white, but the published statement of the association does not indicate how many.

### NEWARK, N. J.

STAR-EAGLE

JAN 6 1930

### Lynchings Less in 1929

Slowly but surely mob violence is disappearing from America. According to

records compiled by Tuskegee Institute, only ten persons were lynched in this

land of the brave and the free in 1929.

This is one less than in 1928, six less than 1927,

nine less than 1926 and seven less than 1925.

Six of the persons lynched in 1929 were taken from

the hands of the law, five from jails

and one from officers of the law outside of jail.

There were twenty-seven instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings;

three of these in Northern States and twenty-four in

Southern commonwealths. Of the ten

persons put to painful deaths by mobs, seven were negroes and three were whites. The offenses charged were: rape, three; writing insulting notes,

wounding man in argument, one; alteration, one; wounding officers of

the law, two; charge not reported, one. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each instance were as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, three.

Some day it is to be hoped that mob violence will be unheard of in the United States. The gradual decrease during the past few years and the universal condemnation which this form of ~~sovereign~~ ~~stronger~~ are encouraging.

**JOURNAL & TIMES**  
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

JAN 4 1930

### LYNCHING

(Anniston Star)

Although two southern states face the new year with exceedingly dark blots on their records in this respect, 1929 has come to a close with one less lynching than the number listed in 1928. The annual report of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute shows that there were 10 lynchings in 1929, against 11 for the preceding year. In comparison with 1927, when 16 were recorded, the figures for 1929 show an encouraging decrease.

The 1929 total also presents further favorable aspects if placed beside that of 1926, when the number was 19, although in that year an increase of two was noted over 1925. Since 1926, it is seen, there has been a steady decrease, and we can now believe that the time will come when no lynchings will occur throughout an entire year.

Florida and Texas furnished the larger portion of the lynchings last year. In Florida, four persons were lynched, the report shows, and Texas was a close second with three. Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi furnished the other three with one each, so while Florida and Texas must bear the major portion of the blame for the cloud that remains over the southland, the other three states also share in the responsibility.

It should be a source of the greatest gratification to all law-abiding and law-respecting citizens of the state that Alabama has again passed a year without a mob death to mar its clean sheet for several preceding years. Let us hope that the record this state has established will stand for all time and that lynchings will become a thing known only in history in Alabama.

All of the lynchings occurred in the south last year, as is usually the case. That is cause of humiliation to all southerners who believe in law and order, and we are made to wonder how much longer this section of the country will continue to keep the United States from establishing a clean record in regard to lynchings.

The report as to the manner in which the lynchings were accomplished is interesting and provides material for thought. Six of those

killed by mobs were taken from the hands of the law, five from jails and one from officers outside of jails. This indicates that in some instances there might have been more diligence in protecting the lives of the prisoners. More than half of those lynched had already been taken in custody by those authorized to enforce the law and then for some cause allowed to fall into the hands of mobs. Furthermore, one cannot overlook the fact that five of the six were taken from jail, after the prisoners had been locked up and the problem of guarding them from an infuriated people greatly simplified.

However, we can see cause for optimism in the figures on the prevention of mob killings.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in the north and the others in the south. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 negro men and two negro women were thereby saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Thus we see that there were more than two and a half times as many failures as successful attempts at lynchings, which gives us good reason for looking hopefully to the future.

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
RECORD

JAN 3 1930

### Lynching

Editor of The Record:

Sir:—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1929.

I find, according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929.

This is one less than the number 11 for 1928, six less than the number 1 for 1927, nine less than the number 1 for 1926 and seven less than the number 17 for 1925.

Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Three of these were in Northern States and 24 in Southern States.

In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed by guards or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

Twelve white men, 20 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched seven were Negroes and three whites.

The offenses charged were: Rape three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charge not reported, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, three.

ROBERT R. MOTON,  
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.  
Tuskegee, Ala.

Lynchings-1929

Reports on, Sent Press

Wenatchee (Wash) Sun  
January 3, 1930

## TEN PERSONS WERE

# LYNCHED IN 1929;

## 6 TAKEN FROM LAW

OF TOTAL NUMBER, SEVEN  
WERE NEGROES; IN TWEN-  
TY-SEVEN INSTANCES OFF-  
ICERS INTERVENED.

Ten persons were lynched in 1929, according to records compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. This is one less than the number lynched in 1928, six less than in 1927 and nine less than in 1926.

Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jails and one from officers outside of jails, the records show.

### Cases Prevented

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Seven Were Negroes

Of the 10 persons lynched, seven were negroes and three were whites. The offences charged were: rape, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, three.

Yours very truly,  
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.  
LITTLE FALLS N Y TIMES  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1930.

### LYNCHINGS LAST YEAR.

According to a report by Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, there were ten lynchings in the United States during the year 1929. All were in the south. Florida led with four, Texas had three, while Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi had one each. The offenses charged against the victims were reported as follows: Criminal attack, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding

KANSAS CITY  
*labor Advocate*  
BIRMINGHAM ALA. SUN (W&L)  
FEB. 1, 1930

## Lynchings Decrease In The Nation

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1929. I find, according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number 11 for 1928, six less than the number 16 for 1927, nine less than the number 19 for 1926, and seven less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law.

man in altercation, one; wounding officers of law, two; charge not reported, one. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one outside jail.

Dr. Moton also reported that there were 27 instances during the year in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. "Three of these," his report said, "were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented, or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

There was one less lynching than in 1928, six less than in 1927, nine less than in 1926, and seven less than in 1925. Ten lynchings is exactly ten too many, but the steady decrease gives hope that the day

will come when unlawful killings will no longer disgrace any state in the country. The courts are open. Experience has shown that 24 of the cases the prisoners were re-sentenced when officers of the law rescue men moved or the guards augmented or from would-be lynchers, the trials other precautions taken. In three instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve

white men, 20 negro men and 2 negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

The best thing about this report,

aside from the evidence of more respect for the law, is the vigilance and courage of officers of the law who saved men from the violence of mobs. It is proof that official courage in most cases prevents the criminal blood for blood by the excited mob. Officers thus save men under wrathful impulse from a deed that would always remain as a reproach to them.

Springview Nebr. Herald  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1930

### TEN LYNCHED IN 1929

Jan-Dec.

were no doubt guilty of the offences charged, it has been conclusively proved that in many instances mistakes have been made.

Of the ten persons lynched this year, three were white and seven were negroes. Florida was the scene of four lynchings. Texas had three, while Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee had one each. In twenty-seven instances, Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented, or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

The steady reduction in the number of lynchings during the past years is gratifying. The record of 1929 stands in pleasing contrast with the horrible orgy of mob rule, which marked the latter part of the last century. In the year 1892 no less than 255 persons were lynched, of whom one hundred were whites and 155 were negroes. As late as 1919 there were eighty-three persons lynched in the United States.

Regardless of the guilt of a suspect, lynching is always an indefensible procedure, which has no place in a country that makes pretensions to civilization.

MATTIESBURG MISS AMERICA  
JANUARY 1, 1930

## TEN LYNCHINGS ARE RECORDED AT TUSKEGEE

In its annual report on lynchings in the United States, the white, were lynched in the United States in 1929, according to a report places the number of persons put to death at the hands of mobs at ten. This is one less than in 1928, less than in the previous year, and the lowest recorded since records have been kept.

How many innocent persons have been put to death by the most horrible means to gratify the blood lust of frenzied mobs will ever be known. While most of those who have been lynched

wounding man in alteration one, wounding officers of law two, charge not reported one. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail, and one outside jail.

Dr. Moton also reported that there were 27 instances during the year in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. "Three of these," his report said, "were in northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented, or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

## THE DECLINE OF LYNCHING

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, which like the Chicago Tribune has kept a record of lynching for many years, states that in 1929 only 10 were lynched. Seven colored and three whites and not one of the seven colored, lynched was charged with raping white women. This decline in lynching was not achieved in a day. It took years of agitation against it by both races. Then public sentiment was finally aroused and such agencies as the Federated Churches of America, the Interracial Commission and other influential organizations of white people began to bring pressure to bear where it was needed and thus we have reduced it to only ten in 1929. Nor can we forget the loyal individual Negroes like Ida B. Wells Barnett and the great work done by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, in helping to arouse public sentiment to that point where it would act. But this is a hopeful sign. It leads us to believe that in

the face of prejudice and discriminations as we attempt to rise and be accepted as real Americans, there is a silent force as undercurrent in America that stands for justice and fair play and when the time comes for it to assert itself, it will speak out in no uncertain terms.

2965

SUN

Jamestown, N.D.

JAN 17 1930

## From Other Newspapers

### Civilization Making Progress

There were only 10 lynchings in the United States in 1929. Thus is recorded another distinct advance for civilization. Time was when any one of several western towns could record that number in a year and several southern states could approach it.

Precisely the persistent campaign carried on for the past 20 years against lynching has been effective. The country at large was taught to abhor the mob spirit. Then, too, there are now few frontiers for the law, less need for summary action and fewer of the crimes that rouse a community to the frenzy of indignation where it takes the law into its own hands.

Particular credit is due the southern states for the progress made. There is a new and more tolerant attitude toward the Negro than in days before the World War, when he migrated northward by the thousands, created a labor problem and when it was clearly shown that a Negro lynching started hundreds of Negroes moving northward, usually to treatment and opportunity much less to be desired than that afforded them in the south.

But there was another factor. Sheriffs and those charged with the guarding of prisoners have shown more appreciation of their responsibilities. In the past year of 33 attempts to take prisoners from officers 27 were unsuccessful.

Time was when the record of lynchings was a national disgrace. Time is when the prospect that lynching may entirely disappear seems reassuring.—Minneapolis Tribune.

### REGISTER

EUGENE, ORE.

JAN 17 1930

## Yet Fewer Lynchings

FROM the Tuskegee institute comes the record for 1929 of lynchings in the United States. It shows a continued subsidence of the one-time lawless pastime of Americans and more particularly those of the southern states. Only ten persons were killed by mobs in 1929. Seven of them were negroes. The number is one fewer than the lynchings of 1928, six fewer than for 1927, nine fewer than for 1926. The record is altogether heartening by comparison with the lynchings of the high record year of 1892, when mobs killed 100 white and 255 black persons. But the ten 1929 lynchings are just ten too many.

In scanning the Tuskegee institute report one inevitably marvels that this form of crime continues to decrease among us while other forms of violent crime are on the increase. How is it to be accounted for? For one thing law officers nowadays make sincere efforts to prevent lynchings. The Tuskegee report cites that during 1929 officers prevented lynchings in 27 cases, 24 of which were in the South. In three instances armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. Mobs are nearly always cowardly. A showing of real resist-

ance turns them back. Aside from that factor one scarcely knows where to turn for an explanation as to why there is less of lynching among us but as much as ever of other crime.

### NEWS

HAYRE, MONT.

JAN 24 1930

### LYNCHINGS OUT OF FASHION

In its annual report on lynchings in the United States, the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama places the number of persons put to death at the hands of mobs during 1929 at ten. This is one less than in the preceding year and the lowest since records have been kept.

Of the ten persons lynched last year, three were white and seven were negroes. Florida was the scene of four lynchings; Texas had three, while Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee had one each. In 27 instances, the report says, mobs bent on lynchings were thwarted by officers of the law, thus saving 12 white men, 20 negro men and two negro women from death by mob violence.

The steady reduction in the number of lynchings during the past few years is gratifying. The record for 1929 stands in pleasing contrast with the horrible orgy of mob rule which marked the latter part of the last century. In 1892 no less than 255 persons were lynched, of which number 100 were white and 155 negroes. As late as 1919 83 persons were lynched in the United States.

How many innocent persons were thus put to death to gratify the blood lust of frenzied mobs will never be known. While most of the victims may be assumed to have been guilty of the offenses with which they had been charged and for which they were in custody, it has been conclusively proved that in many cases innocent persons suffered death in this manner.

But regardless of the guilt or innocence of a suspect, lynching is always an indefensible procedure, which has no place in a country which makes pretensions to civilization, and it is gratifying that ours appears to be coming to its senses in this respect.

**RALEIGH N. C. NEWS OBSERVER**  
JANUARY 2, 1930

### LYNCHINGS LAST YEAR.

According to a report by Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, there were ten lynchings in the United States during the year 1929. All were in the South. Florida led with four, Texas had three, while Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi had one each. The offenses charged against the lynched persons were reported as follows: Criminal attack, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of law, two; charge not reported, one. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one outside jail.

Dr. Moton also reported that there were 27 instances during the year in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. "Three of these," his report said, "were in Northern States and 24 in Southern States. In 24 of the cases the

prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented, or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers."

There was one less lynching than in 1928, six less than in 1927, nine less than in 1926, and seven less than in 1925. Ten lynchings is exactly ten too many, but the steady decrease gives hope that the day will come when unlawful killings will no longer disgrace any State in this country. The courts are open. Experience has shown that when officers of the law rescue men from would-be lynchers, the trials are prompt and the parties punished if the evidence discloses their guilt.

The best thing about this report, aside from the evidence of more respect for the law, is the vigilance and courage of officers of the law who saved men from the violence of mobs. It is proof that official courage in most cases prevents the criminal blood for blood by the excited mob. Officers thus save men under wrathful impulse from a deed that would always remain as a reproach to them.

**HERALD**  
LEXINGTON, KY.

JAN 1 1930

## Letters to the Editor

### LYNCHINGS

Editor, Lexington Herald:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1929. I find according to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number 11 for 1928, six less than the number 16 for 1927, nine less than the number 19 for 1926 and seven less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law—five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, seven were negroes and three were whites. The offenses charged were: Rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

Yours truly,  
R. R. MOTON,  
Principal Tuskegee Normal Institute.



Lynchings-1929

Reports on Sent Press.

Miami, Fla. Herald  
Monday, January 6, 1930

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

FROM the report issued by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the year 1929 it is learned that we are making some progress in eliminating that national disgrace, lynching.

There were only 10 persons lynched in this country during the year just closed. This compares with 11 for the year 1928; 16 for 1927; 19 for 1926, and 17 for 1925.

Of the persons lynched during last year, six were taken from the hands of the law, three from jail and one from officers of the law.

Unfortunately for the reputation of this state, Florida stood at the head of the disgraceful list last year with four lynchings. Other states, Texas had three, Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one and Tennessee, one.

There were 27 instances where officers of the law prevented lynchings, showing that some advance has been made in enforcing the law against this peculiar crime. Twenty-four of these cases were in Southern states, as against three in Northern states, which is creditable to the people of the South, who are, all too generally charged with permitting or conniving at lynching.

In 24 cases the prisoners were removed or guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

Of the persons lynched during the year, seven were negroes and three were whites. The offenses charged against the victims of the rage of mobs were rape, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two, with one not reported.

On the whole, the report is cheering and gives promise that with a few more years of enlightenment lynching will disappear from the annals of American crime.

## 12 LYNCHINGS IN 1929 IS SHOWN BY REPORT; FLORIDA IN THE LEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Twelve known lynchings in the United States during 1929, as against 11 during the year 1928, are reported

by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue. Florida leads

with 11 for the year 1928; 16 for

1927; 19 for 1926, and 17 for 1925.

North Carolina and Texas have

two each, and Kentucky and Ten-

nessee have one each against them

and one from officers of the law.

Of the twelve persons lynched

four were white, and of these one

was a woman, Ella May Wiggins

of Gastonia, North Carolina.

Among the occasions cited as bringing about the lynchings were: a dispute over the price of blackberries; altercation about work followed by stabbing; associating with white women; an writing to white women. The chronological list of lynchings a prepared by the N. A. A. C. is as follows:

Buster Allen, February 20th, Brooksville, Florida.

Steve Jenkins, May 11, Macon, Mississippi.

N. G. Romeo (white) May 17, Lake City, Florida.

Joe Boxley, May 29, Alamo, Tennessee.

Jim Mobley, June 1, Jasper, Florida.

Willie McDaniel, June 30, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mose Taylor, July 5, George Town, Mississippi.

Cleveland Williams, September 1, Calvert, Texas.

Ella May Wiggins, (white) Sept 14, Gastonia, North Carolina.

Marshall Ratliff, (white) Nov 19, Eastland, Texas.

Chester Fugate, (white) Dec 25, Jackson, Kentucky.

LYNCING RECORD  
FOR YEAR 1929

Jan. - Dec.

ords and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is 1 less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926 and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 5 from jail and 1 from officers of the law outside of jails.

1 - 4 - 30

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 3 of these were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 3 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

Of the 10 persons lynched, 7 were Negroes and 3 were whites. The offences charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows. Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1;

Mississippi, 1; Tennessee 1; Texas, 1.

Yours very truly

R. R. Moton, Principal Atlanta, Ga. Georgian Wednesday, January 1, 1930

Two interesting analyses of the lynching record of 1928 have been published; one by the Tuskegee Institute, the other by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. There is little agreement between the two; the Tuskegee report shows a decrease in the number of lynched, the other shows an increase. The Tuskegee report seriously seeks to tell the whys of the Lynchings; the other inclines to make most of them appear for trivial offenses.

We received a personal letter today from Doctor R. R. Moton, our colored friend, who is the Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which was founded by Booker T. Washington whom Roosevelt once entertained for dinner and whom he wined and dined in the White House. That was regarded at that time as bad manners, indeed very vicious and very wicked, but Roosevelt was an independent cuss and he told them all to go to hell. He figured that because a man's skin was black, it did not follow along the chain of logic that his heart was of the same color. Booker Washington was a good American and so is R. R. Moton. The only thing we have against the negroes is that they vote the Republican ticket without thinking, and that they throw the Democrats down, even though they may have an Al Smith running for President, instead of a Hoover.

They should look before they leap, and put on their thinking caps. Between Al Smith and Hoover there was no comparison. Al Smith had it on Hoover in every way. The negroes condemned him and doomed him because he was white, just the same as some prejudiced Whites condemn a colored man simply because he is black. Judge a man on his merits, his honesty, his cleanliness of soul, regardless of whether he's white or black! Doctor Moton sends us some information on the subject of lynching. It is very interesting and shows that notwithstanding the fact that this crime has not been abolished altogether as it ought to be, that it is gradually disappearing.

There is no excuse for any lynching. Let the law take its course. Moton says in his letter from the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama: "I send you the following information concerning lynching for the year 1929. At the close of the year the information which he sends is very timely. He proceeds to say: "I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926 and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 5 from jail, and 1 from officers of the law outside of jail. There were 27 instances in which of

7 were Negroes and 3 were whites. The offences charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

Officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs. Of the 10 persons lynched

2967

CAMERA  
BOULDER, COLO

JAN 1 1930

## Lynchings Fewer In Last Year Than Formerly

Lynchings were fewer in 1929 than they have been.

Principal Moto of Tuskegee (Alabama) Normal and Industrial Institute, founded by the late Booker T. Washington, sends the Camera the following data:

Dear Sir:  
I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1929. This has come about, not only as I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Record and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929, a result of the South's increasing prosperity, but even more because of a growing public confidence that education for negroes makes for efficiency and good citizenship, just as in the case of white people." This is less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926 and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, from jail and 1 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, 7 were Negroes and 3 were whites. The offenses charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON, Principal,  
Atlanta, Ga., Georgian

Thursday, January 2, 1930

## LYNCHING CUT 88 PER CENT

Decrease of lynching by 88 per cent in 10 years was reported in

review Thursday by the commission on interracial co-operation on the completion of its first 10 years of work.

The steady decline in the number of lynchings, from 83 in 1919 to 11 in 1928, and 10 in 1929, the commission said it considered a significant and encouraging index of changing public sentiment.

"Another evidence of progress which the commission counts equally important," said the report, "has been the rapid increase of education facilities for negroes during the last decade. This has taken the form of larger public appropriations, longer school terms, better prepared and better paid teachers, construction of thousands of modern schoolhouses, multiplication of high schools, and more liberal support of normal and collegiate institutions."

"This has come about, not only as a result of the South's increasing prosperity, but even more because of a growing public confidence that education for negroes makes for efficiency and good citizenship, just as in the case of white people."

The commission on interracial cooperation, composed of a hundred Southern men and women, was organized in Atlanta just after the World War. It set up 800 interracial committees across the South, which have attracted favorable attention throughout America and abroad, leading to the organization of similar committees in many other sections of the country and in South Africa. The commission is an incorporated body with headquarters in Atlanta and its officers are: President, W. C. Jackson, Greensboro; vice presidents, R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, and R. H. King, Atlanta; treasurer, L. S. Kennedy, Atlanta; executive director, Will W. Alexander.

*Labor  
Washington, D.C.*

JAN 4 1930  
**Lynchings on Decline  
In the United States**

THE Tuskegee Institute, which has kept records on this matter for many years, reports that there were 10 lynchings in the United States during 1929. Four were in Florida, three in Texas and one each in Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee.

In 1928 there were 11 lynchings; 1927, 16, and 1926, 19.

Of the persons lynched, seven were negroes and three were whites. The offenses charged were: Rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in quarrel, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

In 27 cases officers of the law prevented lynchings; in three of these the use of armed force was necessary.

TRIBUNE  
GREELEY, COLO.

JAN 7 1930  
**Southern Mobs  
Are Intimidated**

Civilization develops at a snail's pace, but it does develop.

There were but 10 lynchings in the United States during 1929. That was one less than 1928, 6 less than 1927, 9 less than 1926, and 7 less than 1925.

Even more encouraging is the report that officers of the law prevented lynchings in 27 instances, 24 of the successful resistances to mob violence occurring in the Southern states. This vigilance and courage saved 12 white men, 20 Negro men, and 2 Negro women from death at the hands of mobs.

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute reports the figures. It keeps very close check on lynching records and annually makes them public.

The official resistance to lynching shows that the apparent indifference of Southern officers to the fate of their prisoners has been very largely eliminated. This is a distinct advance. It is too much to expect, at this stage of human kind, that mobs be eliminated entirely. Officialdom must first be aroused, thus discouraging mob violence. Apparently this has been done.

*News  
PORTLAND*

MAINE

JAN 11 1930  
**LYNCING IN 1929**  
(Republican)

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports that there were 12 lynchings in 1929; the department of record and research of Tuskegee Institute reports 10. The difference is presumably due to a difference in classification of cases on the borderline between lynching and murder. However that may be, the record for the year is virtually that of 1928, when there were 11 lynchings, according to both the Association and the Institute.

Ten or 12 lynchings are 10 or 12 too many, but the annual lynching record continues at the new low level towards which it made a sharp declination in 1923. There is ground for hope in this fact, although there should be no let-up in the effort to make public opinion continuously more effective for the reduction of the annual lynching roll. Meanwhile there is a new danger, pointed

out by Horace E. Davis in the current issue of *The Nation*.

This is that quiet murder, perpetrated by one or two or a few discreet individuals, is taking the place of lynching, or the noisy, conspicuous mob murder. Mr. Davis describes one such quiet murder. He seems, however, to have little evidence that there is a general increase in the murder of negroes by whites under such conditions that these murders are certainly substitutes for lynchings.

Still, the question is one that Tuskegee Institute and the Association for the Advancement of Colored People should investigate carefully, to the end that the public may learn authentically if an advance in one direction is in danger of being counterbalanced by retrogression in another, and, if it is, can bring pressure to bear to avert this danger.

**INTERRACIAL BODY  
PLEASED BY DROP  
IN LYNCH RECORD**

*Commissioner*  
The commission on interracial cooperation in a statement Thursday cited "a decrease during the past 10 years of 88 per cent in the annual lynching record" as "notable evidence of improving interracial conditions in the south."

"The steady decline in the number of lynchings, from 83 in 1919 to 11 in 1928 and 10 in the year just ended is undoubtedly due," the statement said, "to a rapid growth of public sentiment in behalf of justice and law.

"Another evidence of progress which the commission counts equally important, though less spectacular, has been the rapid increase of educational facilities for negroes during the last decade. This has taken the form of larger public appropriations, longer school terms, better prepared and better paid teachers, construction of thousands of modern schoolhouses, multiplication of high schools, and more liberal support of normal and collegiate institutions. This has come about as the commission believes, not only as a result of the south's increasing prosperity, but even more because of a growing public confidence that education for negroes makes for efficiency and good citizenship, just as in the case of white people."

Forsyth, Ga., Advertiser  
Thursday, January 2, 1930

**LYNCHINGS SHOW  
DROP DURING 1929**

**THREE NEGROES AMONG TEN  
MOB VICTIMS LAST YEAR.  
GEORGIA HAS NONE WHILE  
FLORIDA LEADS IN NUMBER.**

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Ten persons seven Negro and three white, were lynched in the United States in

1929, according to a report made public today by Robert R. Moton negro educator and principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

This was one less than in 1928, six less than in 1927, nine less than in 1926, and seven less than in 1925.

Lynching by states in 1929 was reported as follows: Florida four, Kentucky one, Mississippi one, Tennessee one, and Texas three.

Offenses charged against the lynched persons were reported as follows: criminal attack, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of law two, charge not reported, one. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one outside jail.

Moton also reported that there were 27 instances during the year in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. "Three of these," his report said, "were in Northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards augmented.

or other precautions taken. In the other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

*Friday, January 3, 1930*

Georgia went through 1929 without a lynching which is altogether to its credit. Not many crimes were committed to incite the people to the extent that they wanted to lynch anybody which is also to the credit of the state. Some few heinous crimes were committed but the guilty parties have not yet been apprehended in most of the cases.

Lynchings - 1929

Reports on, Sent Press.

## LYNCHING STATISTICS FOR 1929

### SHOWS DECREASE OVER LAST YEAR

We pride ourselves upon the fairness of our laws and upon the chance issued each December 31 by Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, disclosing the year's total as ten, one less than for 1928, and six less than for 1927.

Victims of the mobs were made up of seven Negroes and three whites and the lynchings occurred in Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1, and Texas, 3.

Offenses laid against them were three for rape; two for writing insulting notes; one for murder; one for wounding a man in an altercation; two for wounding officers of the law and one not specified.

In twenty-seven instances lynchings were prevented by officers of the law, in three of which armed force was used to repel the rioters. The prisoners saved from the mobs totalled twelve white men, twenty Negro men and two Negro women. Three mob outbreaks were in northern states and twenty-four in the south.

**NEWS**  
BURLINGTON, VT

JAN 9 1930

Lynchings Decrease  
During 1929

Be it to the credit of the American people that lynchings in the country last year showed a marked decline, only ten being reported throughout the forty-eight states. We hope for the day when such lawless demonstrations will be done away with entirely and when our national record may not show such blots to the rest of the world.

We are not sobbing for the criminal who was lynched or who very probably deserved the death penalty. We are not endeavoring to show an excess of sympathy which would probably be misplaced. But we do decry a practice which is against civilized procedure and a relic of the dark ages when men were a law unto themselves.

Jan.-Dec.

2968

which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 3 of these were in northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. "The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

"Of the 10 persons lynched in 1929 7 were Negroes and 3 were whites. The offences charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3."

HERALD

Sapulpa, Okla

DEC 31 1929

### LYNCHING REPORT FOR 1929 IS MADE

1929 RECORDS FEWER HANGINGS  
THAN ANY OTHER YEAR  
SINCE 1925.

A recent report from Robert E. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the training of colored young men and women in Alabama sends out the following report on lynchings.

"According to the records compiled in the department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is 1 less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, nine less than the number 19 for 1926, and seven less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 3 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. 12 white men, 20 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

### FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Editor Ohio State Journal

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1929. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, nine less than the number 19 for 1926 and seven less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, seven were Negroes and three were whites. The offences charged were Rape, three; writing insulting notes two; murder, one; wounding man in alteration, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON,  
Principal Tuskegee Institute,  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.

SOMERSET, KY. COMMONWEALTH  
Wednesday, January 1, 1930

### TEN PERSONS LYNCHED

IN COUNTRY IN 1929

Records compiled by the Department of Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, show that 10 persons were lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number for 1928, six less than in 1927, nine less than in 1926 and seven less than the number in 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

Of the 10 persons lynched, 7 were Negroes and 3 were whites. Officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 3 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

Of the 10 persons lynched, 7 were Negroes and 3 were whites. The offenses charged were: Rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in alteration, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

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Editor Ohio State Journal

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TRIBUNE  
COSHOCTON, O.

DEC 31 1929

### LYNCHINGS IN 1929

Editor The Tribune

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1929. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is 1 less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926 and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and 1 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 3 of these were in northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 3 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. 12 white men, 20 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of the law.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT E. MOTON

COLUMBUS, O.

OHIO STATE JOURNAL

JAN 1 1930

TIME

**Crookston, Minn.**

JAN 9 1930

## **LYNCHINGS**

Little satisfaction can be derived from the fact that there was no increase in lynchings last year, for even a single application of lynch law would leave an indelible and shameful blot upon the escutcheon of any year.

Of the 12 victims of lynching parties in 1929, eight were negroes. An old man and a woman were the pathetic victims of two of these outbreaks of mob emotionalism. All mob murders were committed in the South, a fact deeply regretted by the more orderly and rational element in that section. The damning records stands: Florida, 4; Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas, two each, Kentucky and Tennessee one each.

Where Judge Lynch usurps the authority of established courts of justice and nullifies the constitutional guarantee of a trial by jury, it is a reflection upon the community where the outrage is committed. Where constituted authorities fail to punish the perpetrators the reflection is upon both the government, and the community. How can these six commonwealths explain away their failure to punish a single lynch last year?

When organized mobs can break into jails and torture and murder the untried quarry dragged from his cell and then return to their normal walks of life certain of amnesty the pious declarations of public officials and citizens for obedience to law possess the hollowness of insincerity. Of the man, who is judged a felon if he is too honorable to report the Volsteadian delinquencies of his host or neighbor, it is not expected that he will assist the law in bringing to trial and punishment those who execute the judgments of Judge L. M. Martin, Martinsville, Va. Bulletin

Tuesday, January 5,

*Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, Vol. 35, No. 4, December 2010  
DOI 10.1215/03616878-35-4 © 2010 by The University of Chicago

**REPORTER**  
**GOES OFF IN 11**

## **Number of State Officials to Be Heard At That Time.**

This was one less than in 1928, six less than in 1927, nine less than in 1926, and seven less than in 1925. Lynching by states in 1929 was reported as follows: Florida four, Kentucky one, Mississippi one, Tennessee one and Texas three.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 7.—Ten persons, seven negro and three white, were lynched in the United States in 1929, according to a report made public today by Dr. Robert R. Moton, negro educator and principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.ucky one, Mississippi one, Tennessee one and Texas three. Offenses charged against the lynched persons were reported as follows: Criminal attack three; writing insulting notes two; murder one; wounding man in altercation one; wounding officers of law two, charge not reported one. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands

This was one less than in 1927, nine less than in 1926, and seven less than in 1925. Lynching by year in which officers of the law states in 1929 was reported as prevented lynchings. "Three follows: Florida four, Kentucky one, Mississippi one, Tennessee one and Texas three.

Offenses charged against the lynched persons were reported as follows: Criminal attack, three; writing insulting notes, one; removal or the guard augmented, or other precautions taken. In three other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of law, two; charge not reported, one. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; five from jail and one outside jail.

Dr. Motion also reported that there were 27 instances during the year in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. "Three of these," his report said, "were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guard augmented, or other precautions taken. In three other instances armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers."

## WORK IN AMERICA

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

JAN 1 1930

# TEN LYNCHINGS ARE RECORDED AT TUSKEGEI

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Ten persons, seven negro and three white, were lynched in the United States in 1929, according to a report made public today by Dr. Robert M. Moton, negro educator and principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School.

2969

Lynchings - 1929  
Reports on Sent Press.  
**OAKLAND, CALIF**  
TRIBUNE

Jan - Dec.

JAN 1 1930

**SHAME OF LYNCH LAW.**

With every New Year comes a report and reminder from the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in Alabama. Statistics of lynchings for the twelve months, compared to those of other years, give their evidence of progress away from barbarism.

In the year 1929 ten persons were lynched, just one less than the number in 1928. It is less than in 1927, 9 less than in 1926 and 7 less than in 1925. Mobs took six of the ten from the hands of the law and there were 27 instances when officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Grim as the story is, it is better than any in years. Again, it was confined to a few states: Florida, 4; Texas, 3; and Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, one each. Seven of the ten executed without trial and by the violence of mobs were Negroes and the offenses charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The details speak for themselves. The Tuskegee Institute, sending them out, makes comment. American mobs in a year committe on the safety of the prisoner. When you take into consideration the atrocious crimes committed, it is commendable that the officers of the law have been able to reduce lynchings in the United States. More fiendish crimes have been perpetrated during the last ten or twelve years, the period since the war, than ever before in the history of the United States and still there are less lynchings.

**EXPRESS**  
LOS ANGELES, CAL

JAN 7 1930

**Less Lynchings**

TEN LYNCHINGS took place in the South in 1929. It was ten too many. There should be none. But to have reduced the number to ten is a remarkable victory for justice and law. In a decade, the Atlanta Committee on Inter-Racial Co-operation says, there has been a decrease of 88 per cent in annual lynchings. In 1919 there were 83 lynchings, in 1929 ten. The whites and the blacks of the South are becoming tolerant of each other. Toleration is the beginning of respect for the rights of others.

**PRESS**  
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

JAN 2 1930

**Lynchings Grow Less**

Public sentiment against lynching has had much to do with bettering conditions in the country at large. Perhaps newspapers have played a major part in this controversy for they have religiously advocated the law taking its course.

During the year 1929 there were ten lynchings in the United States. In 1928 there were 11 lynchings, 16 in 1927, 19 in 1926, and 17 in 1925. In other words, there has been a marked improvement, and public sentiment has had much to do with officers preventing lynchings. Years ago officers of the law were more easily swayed into turning a prisoner over to a mob, offering little or no resistance. During the last few years guards have been strengthened in cases where there were possibilities of lynching, and hasty exits to counties distant from the scene of the crime have had their stimulating effect.

On the safety of the prisoner. When you take into consideration the atrocious crimes committed, it is commendable that the officers of the law have been able to reduce lynchings in the United States. More fiendish crimes have been perpetrated during the last ten or twelve years, the period since the war, than ever before in the history of the United States and still there are less lynchings.

**NEWS**  
BELOIT, WIS.

JAN 2 - 1930

**A SIGN OF ENCOURAGEMENT**

SURELY if gradually the American lynching rate seems to be declining.

A communication today from Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, where the lynching record is carefully compiled, shows that only 10 poor wretches lost their lives in such mob outrages during 1929. That's only one fewer than 1928, but it is a far better record than for 1927, 1926 or 1925.

Possibly the most significant thing about Major Moton's report is that in 27 instances—24 of them in the southern states—mobs bent on lynching orgies were foiled by officers of the law.

This bespeaks not only official resourcefulness and courage, but a healthy state of public opinion, stiffening the backs of sheriffs and other officials, including governors of states, to offer effective preventive measures and resistance to the bestial bloodlust of the mobs.

**KOKOMO, IND**  
TRIBUNE

DEC 31 1929

**TEN PERSONS LYNCHED IN 1929  
IN U. S. SAYS TUSKEGEE REPORT**

According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were ten persons lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number eleven of 1928, six less than the number sixteen for 1927, nine less than the number nineteen for 1926 and seven less than the number seventeen for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were twenty-seven instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and twenty-four in southern states. In twenty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the

guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. Twelve white men, twenty Negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the ten persons lynched, seven were negroes and three were whites. The offences charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

JAN 1 - 1930

DEC 31 1929

## Louisiana Clean

The lynching statistics for 1929 compiled by Tuskegee institute and as compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are not in precise agreement though both lists indicate that there has been little change from the previous year. The lynchings reported from Tuskegee by Principal Moton in his letter printed elsewhere on this page, were 16 in number, including three in Texas. The other list includes only two in Texas, but adds one in Mississippi and two in North Carolina. This would make the total 13 for the year, which at least compares favorably with the average yearly figures of only a few years ago.

The number of lynchings prevented reflects both a strengthening of the forces of law and order backed by intelligent public opinion and a continuance of the lawless mob spirit which these forces have to deal with. On the whole, the record is one of progress, but progress that is still much too slow.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

## LEADER

JAN 10 1930.

### LYNNCHINGS

Little satisfaction can be derived from the fact that there was no increase in lynchings last year, for even a single application of lynch law would leave an indelible and shameful blot upon the escutcheon of any year.

Of the 12 victims of lynching parties in 1929, eight were negroes. An old man and a woman were the pathetic victims of two of these outbreaks of mob emotionalism. All mob murders were committed in the south, a fact deeply regretted by the more orderly and rational elements in that section. The damning record stands: Florida, 4; Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas, two each; Kentucky and Tennessee, one each.

Where Judge Lynch usurps the authority of established courts of justice and nullifies the constitutional guarantee of a trial by jury, it is a reflection upon the community where the outrage is committed. Where constituted authorities fail to punish the perpetrators the reflection is upon both the government, and the community. How can these six commonwealths explain away their failure to punish a single lyncher last year?

LOUISIANA comes clean this year on the lynching record, according to the report of Dr. E. P. Moton, principal of Tuskegee based on the records and research of the Tuskegee Institute. What is also gratifying is that in some half a dozen other Southern States there were no lynchings in the twelve months.

According to the records the total for the year was ten. This is one less than the number eleven for 1928, six less than the number sixteen for 1927, nine less than the number nineteen for 1926 and seven less than the number seventeen for 1925. In other words the showing is the best made in many years.

Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails. There were twenty-seven instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, evidence of the growing determination of officials to defeat lawlessness. In twenty-four cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, twenty negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

OF the ten persons lynched seven were negroes and three whites, thus answering the charge that mob violence is only directed against the colored race. Of the offenses charged three were for rape, two for writing insulting notes, one for murder, one for wounding in altercation, two for wounding of officers of the law and in the case of one the charge was not reported. We are willing to concede that in cases where white women are criminally assaulted, it is sometimes impossible to control the passions of a community. In three of the cases, of lynchings for rape, something might be said in extenuation of this mob violence. But at least the other seven lynchings were utterly inexcusable.

By States the lynchings were: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one, and Texas, three. Thus it is seen two States furnished seven of the ten and two of the ten were States that were not among the Southern States that seceded.

Obviously the campaign of education in the South is making headway when the year shows a very low number of lynchings and so many of the Southern States emerge from the twelve months without the stigma of having taken the law into their own hands.

FROM THE STATE OF

JAN 4 1930

### The 1929 Lynching Record.

According to report published from Tuskegee institute there were ten persons lynched in the United States in 1929. Seven were Negroes and three were whites. There were only five states in which lynchings of the hands of mobs. That is one less than in the year

JAN 8 1930

### Lynchings Are Less Numerous.

There is still a large opportunity for improvement in the matter of mob violence in certain southern states, but it is gratifying to note that the trend against unlawful lynching is upward and not in the other direction. The record in 1929, just closed, was not as good as it should have been, as ten persons were sent to a violent death at the end of ropes in

Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas.

According to a letter received by The Northwestern from the principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, founded by the late Booker T Washington, the ten lynchings in 1929 were six less than in 1927, nine less than in 1926 and seven less than in 1925. Six of the persons hanged last year were taken from representatives of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were twenty-seven instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and twenty-four in southern states. In twenty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, twenty negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the ten persons lynched, seven were negroes and three were whites. The offences charged were: Rape three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, three.

It is to be hoped that 1930 will record fewer crimes. South Carolina was again free of calculated to inflame mobs to violence and that lynchings for the whole of the year. mob law will show a marked decrease over the previous year. We refrain from making much of this year. There should be no place for "Judge Lynch" in the United States. A healthy sign is to be seen in the special efforts the authorities took because the condition we should aim at is one in which no lynching would be merely an ordinary situation deserving of no comment. Soon the courts were enabled to proceed and dispense justice and punishment in a strict and impartial manner.

Lynchings-1929  
6 Reports on, Sent Press.

# Tuskegee Report Shows Lynchings On Decrease

Georgia's record in this respect is one of which any southern state should be proud. Not a lynching in the past three years. The whole United States is making progress in this direction. There were only ten people lynched in the United States in 1929. This is one less than the number of 11 for 1928; six less than in 1928; nine less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than in 1926; the number 19 for 1926 and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925.

Six of the persons lynched during 1929 were taken from the hands of the officers of the law after they had been confined in jails, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails. / - 2 - 50

There were twenty-seven instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, according to the report. Three of these were in northern states and twenty-four in states south. In twenty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, twenty Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from deaths at the hands of mobs.

Of the ten persons lynched last year, seven were Negroes and three were whites. The offenses charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding a man during altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 2.

Vienna, Ga., News

Thursday, January 2, 1930

And now 1929 can be added to the list of years in which the people of Georgia have not blackened the name of this state by a lynching.

We are making progress in the fight on "man's inhumanity to man."

Jan.-Dec.

## THE DECREASE IN LYNCHING

One of the reports submitted shows that only ten persons were lynched during 1929, one less than the year previous, and considerably fewer than years ago. It is a commendable showing, but just ten more than there should be. To the credit of Georgia, there is no record of a case of lynching within its borders during the year. This is remarkable for Georgia. There is no reason why the record can not be maintained and joined by other lynching states. Florida led the list with four. Agencies constantly at work are to be credited for this improved record.

Gazette  
BURLINGTON

IOWA

DEC. 31 1929

## LYNCHINGS ARE FEWER.

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Tuskegee, Alabama, for the training of colored young people, reports 10 persons lynched in 1929, the lowest for five years. This is a favorable indication of the decadence of a practice that prevails for the most part in southern states.

This is one less than the number 11 for 1928, six less than the number 16 for 1927, nine less than the number 19 for 1926, and seven less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside the jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or

## NEW YORK WORLD

JAN 2 1930

### LYNCING RECEDES

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Lynching, once a popular pastime in the United States, has receded almost to the vanishing point. Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, an authority on the subject, lists only ten lynchings last year. All took place in the South—four in Florida, three in Texas, one each in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. Neither Georgia nor Alabama, notorious in the past for this practice, is represented on the list.

Less than forty years ago, in 1892, lynching was at its worst. In that year it claimed 255 victims, including 100 white men. No doubt cooling of passions aroused in Civil War and reconstruction days accounts in part for the recession of lynching. Other important factors have been education and agitation against a relic of barbarism which has earned for the United States the scorn of older countries.

We are making progress in the fight on "man's inhumanity to man."

other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, seven were Negroes and three were whites. The offenses charged were: Rape, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi one; Tennessee one. Texas three.

## Lynchings On Decline

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2.—According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number 11 for 1928, six less than the number 16 for 1927, nine less than the number 19 for 1926, and seven less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 Negro men and two Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, seven were Negroes and three were whites. The offenses charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

JOURNAL  
SALEM, ORE.

JAN 2 1930

## Lynching Record

The Tuskegee Institute, which for many years has kept compilations of lynchings in the United States reports that in 1929 ten persons were lynched, one less than in 1928, six less than in 1927, nine less than in 1926 and seven less than in 1925. This would indicate progress against lynch law.

A still more encouraging feature is the fact that there were 27 instances in which the officials of the law prevented lynchings, three in northern states and 24 in southern states, either by using armed forces to repel the mobs, by augmenting guards, or removing prisoners, thereby saving 20 negro men, 3 negro women and 12 white men from mob violence.

Of the ten persons lynched this year, seven were negroes and three whites. The offenses charged were rape, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers, two; charge not reported, one. These lynchings occurred in the following states: Florida 4, Kentucky 1, Mississippi 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 3.

Prompt action by southern governors and district attorneys in prosecuting lynchers, has gone far to discourage the barbarous pastime, and promises eventually to abolish it.

2970

JAN 2 - 1930

**LYNCHING RATE DECLINES**

To the Editor of The Daily News:  
I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the Negro in the administration of justice in 1929. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 1 persons lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number 11 for 1928; six less than the number 16 for 1927; nine less than the number 19 for 1926 and seven less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 negro men and two negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, seven were negroes and three were whites. The offences charged were: rape, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in alteration, 1; wounding officers of the law, two; charge not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, three.

R. R. MOTON,  
Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala. Dec. 31, 1929.

**BOSTON, MASS**

TRANSCRIPT

JAN 9 - 1930

**THE DECLINE OF LYNCHING**

[From the Chicago News]

In the last decade, according to a report just made by the commission on interracial co-operation, the lynching evil has been so effectively combated that the annual number of victims of mob violence has decreased by eighty-eight per cent. This affords striking proof of the power of public opinion.

Mere condemnation of lynching would not have accomplished the results noted in the report. But demands that the Negro be granted justice and fair opportunity have been re-enforced by acts and policies embodying those abstract principles. Educational facilities for Negroes have been extended and improved every where, although much remains to be done in that field, especially in the South.

The study of race relations in college and schools has developed sympathetic knowledge and understanding. The southern press has done splendid work in fighting abuses that were survivals of years of slavery and reconstruction and in enlisting officials disposed to be negligent. Interracial committees have been organ-

ized in many communities to combat ignorance, poverty, disease and corrupt politics.

It is clear that the lynching problem is being solved even in the most backward districts of the South. But, as recent writers have pointed out, insufficient attention has been paid to what may be called "near lynching"—that is, discrimination, direct or indirect, against the element of the population which it seeks to control by this resort of savagery.

The friends of law, order and equality must attack with vigor the rank abuses that survive. The methods of attack are the same as in the case of lynching—education, publicity and constructing interracial co-operation.

**Judge Lynch Tolls**

**10 For Past Year**

*Recorder*

Ten persons were lynched in the United States during the year 1929 according to a special dispatch from Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Of the ten victims of mob violence, during the past twelve months, seven were colored and three were whites. *1 - 4 - 30*

Rape, writing insulting notes, murder, wounding in alteration, wounding officers of the law figured in the offenses which the persons were lynched.

The dispatch states that the alleged defense that led to the lynching of one of the ten persons has not yet been reported.

Lynchings occurred in the states as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1 and Texas, 3.

Officers of the law, the report says, prevented lynchings in twenty-seven cases. Three of which were in Northern states and twenty-four in Southern states.

In twenty-four cases prisoners were removed or guards increased or other precautions taken to protect the accused from mob violence. In three instances armed force was used, according to the Tuskegee dispatch, to repel would-be lynchers.

Twenty colored men, two colored women and twelve white men were saved from the wrath of mobs and death and the latter manner.

**DAVENPORT, IA.**

**TIMES**

JAN 4 - 1930

**FEWER LYNCHINGS**

Lynching continues to decrease in the south. The commission on inter-racial cooperation reports that in the last ten years there has been a 88 per cent reduction in the number of victims of extra legal murder. From 83 lynchings in 1919 to 10 last year.

The record of progress in the black belt. May we DOWN WITH THE MOBS whether the proposed victims be black or white, and mobs will be no more. Then, America will be able to take her place among the civilized nations.

month period will fail to reveal a single instance of this hideous display of passion and sadism.

The whites of the southland suffer more in consequence of the ghastly spectacle of a victim at the stake, or a black form riddled with bullets than do the element of the population which it seeks to control by this resort of savagery.

It challenges their supremacy more grievously than any excess of which the ruling class in Dixie's guilty. Mob rule is a confession of the weakness of properly constituted authority. It is not a mere human hulk which is sacrificed to the flames but the principle of orderly processes of government which the liberty-loving Anglo-Saxon civilization has ever cherished.

Lynching is a hang over from the days of the carpet baggers. In that darkest hour for the south here was need perhaps for an assertion of white supremacy. The safety and sanctity of the young womanhood of the bleeding and devastated section may have been promoted in instances by the resort of terrorism, but there is no community, however black and benighted today where the blood lust of a mob is not an act of depravity, wholly unnecessary.

The attitude of officials in many parts of the south is heartening. They observe it to be their supreme duty to save their state from the stigma of the ghastly spectacles as have shocked civilized peoples the world over, and fostered an impression that our southland is as brutal in dealing with the offending blacks as the slave holders were reputed to be in the Bourbon days.

**INFORMAL LYNCHING**

LYNCHING appears to be fading gradually from our American mob ways. Year by year the torch, the rope and the fagot are found in fewer hands. The sheer power of public opinion gives promise that an other decade may record the final eradication of this most horrible of remaining barbarous institutions.

The Tuskegee Institute reports 10 lynchings in the United States in 1929, while the National Association for Advancement of Colored People lists 12. There were 11 in 1928, 16 in 1927, 19 in 1926, and 235 in 1892. Seven of last year's victims were negroes and three whites. Thirty-four potential victims of lynching mobs were saved during the year by vigorous action of the responsible officers of the law. Of the 27 frustrated attempts, 24 were in southern states.

These figures are encouraging but do not necessarily justify the conclusion to which they seem to point, namely, that terrorization is declining at the same pace. The homicide rate in a number of southern cities militates against such a conclusion.

Horace B. Davis, a member of the research staff of Southwestern College, Memphis, asks in The Nation, if there has not in fact, grown up in this country "a substitute for lynching." He builds a challenging thesis around the following facts:

The American homicide rate in 1922 was 8.4 per 100,000 of population. But the rate in Memphis that year was 60.5; in Birmingham, 54.9; in Jacksonville, 52.6; in Atlanta, 45.1, compared with 15.8 in Chicago, and 6.7 in New York. The 10 ranking cities in the United States homicide table for 1928 were in the South.

"Unfortunately," says Davis, "figures on the color of the murderer are not available. Most murders of negroes are probably by other negroes. The high rate for the colored race is due in part, however, to the fact that in many sections it is considered hardly a crime to kill a negro."

**LYNCHING RECORD CHANGING COLOR**

According to a statement given out by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, there were ten reported lynchings in the United States during the year of 1929. Seven of those lynched were colored, and three were white. While the above figures record one less lynched than in 1928, the number for 1929 was TEN too many.

Lynching has no place in a civilized nation. People who are uncivilized and those countries where we send our so-called Christian missionaries have too much of the spirit of the Christ (the golden rule) to lynch or burn a human being.

Lynching, as will be remembered, is purely an American institution, and it is kept alive through the spirit of the Ku Klux Klan.

The record, as sent out by Dr. Moton, shows that nearly one-half of the reported victims of the lynchers' rope during the year were white, that is three out of ten. This is interesting to us, yet we would have it known that the lynching of three white men by American mobs furnishes no comfort to us. Our interest in this is we can now say that we told you so.

As we have said in these columns in the past, the lives of whites are not safe from mobs as long as mobs can lynch Negroes with impunity.

The cure for mob violence is for the American people to rise in their indignation and as if in one man's voice cry out DOWN WITH THE MOBS whether the proposed victims be black or white, and mobs will be no more. Then, America will be able to take her place among the civilized nations.

Lynchings-1929

Reports on Sent Press.

## 10 Known Lynchings During Year 1929; Three Were Whites

*defender*

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 3.—Lynchings in the United States during 1929 were one less than in 1928, according to figures compiled by the department of record and research at Tuskegee Institute. The report shows that during the last year only 10 persons were lynched.

This is six less than the number in 1927, nine less than the number in 1926 and seven less than 17, the number lynched in 1925. Florida led the 1929 lynching state with four.

Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from a jail and one from officers of the law outside of jail. This does not include the hundreds who were shot down, murdered or drowned and no reports made to the authorities.

There were 27 instances in which

officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

Twelve white men, 20 men and two women of our race were thus saved

from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, three were white and seven were not. The offenses charged were: Rape, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in altercation, one; wounding officers of the law, two, and not reported, one.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, four; Kentucky, one; Mississippi, one; Tennessee, one and Texas, three.

## CAPITAL NEWS LANSING, MICH.

JAN 10 1930

### Informal Lynching

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Jan. - Dec.

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16 for 1927, 9 less than the number

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TO LOWEST POINT

IN YEAR CLOSED

*Guide* / -4-30

One Less Than 1928 To

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*Negroes* / -4-30

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Of the 10 persons lynched, 7

were negroes and 3 were whites.

The offenses charged were: rape,

writing insulting notes, 2; mur-

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The states in which lynchings oc-

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Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennes-

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Seven of the victims were

Negroes and three were whites

and the lynchings occurred in

the following States: Florida, 4

Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1

Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

While the report shows a de-

crease in the number of lynchings

in 1929 as compared with

that of previous years, there

was no legitimate excuse for

even one. Every person accused

of crime has a right to a fair

trial by the courts of the coun-

try. There is no excuse for mot-

violence in this or any other

civilized country. The laws of

the land should be respected at

all times. Those guilty of lynch-

ing should know that mob vio-

lence will eventually react as a

boomerang. The Bible says:

"They who sow the wind shall

reap the whirlwind," and

"whatsoever a man soweth that

shall be also reaped."

## LYNCHINGS DRO<sup>W</sup> TO LOWEST POINT IN YEAR CLOSED

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Lynchings-1929  
Reports on Sent Press.

Tifton, Ga. Gazette  
Tuesday, December 31, 1929

# 1 LESS LYNCHING IS RECORDED IN 1929

Georgia Again Has a Clean Sheet. Total  
For Country Ten. Florida  
Leads With Four.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—According to the records compiled in the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were ten persons lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number, 11, for 1928; six less than the number, 16, for 1927; nine less than the number, 19, for 1926, and seven less than the number, 17, for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

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The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3. Of the 10 persons lynched, seven were Negroes and three were whites.

The offenses charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

The largest number of persons were lynched in the United States in 1892, when 100 whites and 155 Negroes were victims of mob murder. The state of Georgia leads with the record number of 457 lynchings, 433 Negroes and 24 whites.

# SEVEN COLORED, THREE WHITES LYNCHED IN 1929

State of Florida Leads  
With 4, While Texas

Comes Second

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Ten persons, seven colored and three white, were lynched during 1929, according to records compiled in the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee.

This is one less than the number 11 for 1928, six less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926, and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 5 from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

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Jan.-Dec.

# Lynching Declines

RECORDS KEPT by Tuskegee Institute show that the number of lynchings per year is gradually declining. In 1929 only ten persons were lynched. Florida led with four, Texas had three, and Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee each had one. Of the ten persons lynched seven were Negroes and three were white. Three were charged with rape, two with writing insulting notes, one with murder, one with wounding a man in a quarrel, two with wounding officers of the law. In one case the charge was not reported.

THE TOTAL OF TEN, however, does not represent the number of lynchings attempted. Twenty-seven lynchings were prevented by officers of the law, who saved twelve white men, twenty colored men and two colored women. In three cases the would-be lynchers were repelled by armed force.

LYNCHING is the blackest disgrace of American civilization; it is the salient thing that causes foreign critics to ask whether this country is really civilized. It is being slowly crushed out of existence by the pressure of public opinion, which is reinforced by the awakening determination of the authorities. The better class in the South no longer wring their hands helplessly in the belief that lynching cannot be stopped; they have made up their minds that it can be and will be.

# N.A.A.C.P. LISTS 12 LYNCHINGS FOR 1929, TWO MORE THAN REPORTED IN LIST ISSUED BY DR. MOTON, TUSKEGEE

associating with a white woman and writing to a white woman.

Florida, with four lynchings, leads in both reports.

A report on lynchings for 1929, issued January 3 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, lists twelve mob crimes as against ten noted by the report issued from Tuskegee Institute by Dr. R. R. Moton, and published in last week's issue of this paper.

The list as issued by the N. A. C. P. includes two lynchings in North Carolina and one in Mississippi not included in Dr. Moton's list, and omits one from Texas.

November 19—Marshall Ratliff (white), Eastland, Texas. Four whites, one of them a woman, are reported as mob victims, instead of three noted in the Tuskegee report.

December 25—Chester Fugate (white), Jackson, Ky. The N. A. A. C. P. report gives work followed by stabbing: the following chronological list of

the lynchings:  
February 20—Buster Allen, Brooksville, Fla.  
May 11—Steve Jenkins, Macon, Miss.  
May 17—N. G. Romey (white).

# 1929 LYNCHING RECORD

Dear Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1929. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is 1 less than the number 11 for 1928, 6 less than the number 16 for 1927, 9 less than the number 19 for 1926 and 7 less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 5 from jail and 1 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in Northern states and 24 in southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 3 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, 20 Negro men and 2 Negro women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the 10 persons lynched, 7 were Negroes and 3 were whites. The offenses charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding men in altercation, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 4, Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 3.

Yours very truly,  
R. R. MOTON, Principal,  
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

2972

JAN 3 - 1930

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

Last year saw a slight decrease in the number of lynchings in the United States, from 11 in 1928 to 10 in 1929. That is something to be thankful for, though the nation must still hang its head in shame that it has any lynchings at all. It is encouraging to reflect, however, that if the same ratio of decrease can be maintained it will require but ten years more to finally and forever wipe this stain from our record. Slow progress is, of course, more desirable than no progress at all.

There is a feature of the lynching situation, however, which does furnish real ground for pride. That is that the records show 27 instances in which officers of the law, at the risk of their lives, prevented lynchings. This leads one to conclude that perhaps the decrease in the number of lynchings is, after all, not so much due to an increasing disinclination on the part of the people as a whole to refrain from taking the law into their own hands as it is to the increasing determination on the part of officers to do their whole duty in this matter.

A mob, however, is a cowardly thing and almost invariably melts away when it finds itself looking down a gunbarrel in the hands of a fearless and determined officer of the law.

All glory and honor to the strong arm of the officer of the law who does not hesitate to defy the mob. May his tribe increase as the days go by to the point of bringing us to an absolute elimination of lynchings from our records.

Lynch 7 Black  
3 White in 1929

The records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute show there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number eleven of 1928, six less than the number sixteen of 1927, nine less than the number nineteen for 1926 and seven less than the number seventeen for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken

from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jail.

There were 27 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Three of these were in Northern states and 24 in Southern states. In 24 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In three other instances, armed forces was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Twelve white men, twenty colored men and two colored women were thus saved from death at the hands of mobs.

Of the ten persons lynched, seven were colored and three were whites. The offences charged were: rape, 3; writing insulting notes, 2; murder, 1; wounding man in alteration, 1; wounding officers of the law, 2; charge not reported, 1.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida, 4; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; and Texas, 3.

AGAIN, NO LYNCHINGS IN ALABAMA!

Editor The Advertiser:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the year 1929. I find according to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 10 persons lynched in 1929. This is one less than the number 11 for 1928, six less than the number 16 for 1927, nine less than the number 19 for 1926 and seven less than the number 17 for 1925. Six of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, five from jail and one from officers of the law outside of jails.

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Of the 10 persons lynched, seven were Negroes and three were whites. The offenses charged were: Rape, three; writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding man in alteration, one; wounding officers of the law, two; charge not reported, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Florida 4, Kentucky 1; Mississippi 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 3.

R. R. MOTON.  
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31, 1929.

THE LYNNING RECORD

HOW many people were lynched last year? With his customary regularity Major Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, sent out the record of lynchings for 1929. This record indicates a decrease in lynching by 1 over 1928, 6 less than in 1927, 9 less than in 1926.

But the releases sent out by the N.A.C.P. indicate that there were twelve lynchings for 1929 instead of ten as re-

ported by Major Moton. Which one of these reports is the correct report?

Of the persons lynched by Moton being lynched three of the ten were white, which once more illustrates that when lawlessness becomes rampant it transgresses all racial as well as sectional lines.

It is gratifying to note however that mobocracy is on the decline in our American civilization; and when knowledge and education become more generally diffused, and the principles of Jesus Christ become more recognized as the dominant force in our American civilization, lynchings and all other abominations will surely pass away.

THERE were some eleven lynchings in the United States during 1929. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports twelve, but includes in this number the killing of Ella May Wiggins, the North Carolina textile worker who was shot while riding on a truck with other strikers. Florida has the worst record among the individual states, with four lynchings; Texas comes next, and North Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee are the other states on the roll of dishonor. Of those killed through mob violence, six were taken from the hands of the law, five of them from jail. Two-thirds of them were Negroes, but in only one-fourth of the cases was there even an allegation of an attack upon a white woman. (It is well known that Negroes are sometimes lynched for other reasons and a charge of assault then made against them in an endeavor to justify the action of the mob.) Among the other charges made, according to information furnished by Tuskegee Institute, were writing insulting notes, two; murder, one; wounding a man in an altercation, one; and wounding officers of the law, two. Tuskegee points out that there were twenty-seven other cases during the year, three of them in the North and twenty-four in the South, in which lynchings were prevented by courageous action of police officers in standing off mobs bent on murder. Among those saved, twenty were Negro men, two were Negro women, and twelve were white men. One of the lynchings was peculiarly barbarous. A seventy-two-year-old Negro man had his hands cut off, and he was then thrown into the Suwanee River and permitted to drown—merely because it had been charged that he had been "found in company with a white woman."

ELEVEN lynchings is a large enough number to make every American hang his head in shame, especially when we add to it the killings, which were

practically lynchings, in the course of the labor dispute in North Carolina; but we can take a grain of new situation: though in some places it has created comfort from the fact that things are at any rate far hostility because a source of cheap labor has been better than they used to be. Only a few years ago, diminished, in many others it has helped relieve the annual number was between sixty and seventy, tension between the races. And finally, the Rosenwald schools and other media for educating the Negro have helped put him on a self-respecting basis. This reduction is due to the fear of a federal plane where he is no longer so likely to be the blood-thirsty mob. The Inter-racial Committees in the South have also played an important part, bringing a better understanding between the white and black leaders in a large number of communities. A more enlightened public opinion, in general, has also been a valuable element, and for helping to create this, certain Southern news papers deserve the greatest credit. The great Negro exodus to the North, while it has now largely

Lynchings - 1929.  
Side Lights on.

## Posse Surrounds Blacks Wanted In Bullock Co.

Capture Of Two Negroes  
For Slaying Of Barbaree  
Believed Near

Feeling Runs High

Relatives Of Slayers Give  
Officers Clues

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., Jan. 21.—(Special)—A posse of nearly 100 men, headed by state law enforcement officers, tonight had surrounded the Bear River Swamp near Midway, where two negroes, wanted in the murder of one state law enforcement officer and the wounding of the town marshal of Union Springs, are believed in hiding.

Feeling is running high in Union Springs as the result of the killing of J. F. Barbaree, the deputy state law enforcement officer and the wounding of Town Marshal J. J. Brabham.

Relatives of the two negroes, one of whom is Aberdeen Miles, were held by officers, who reported they were informed where the slayers were living. Two of the relatives told the officers they took the negro slayers to the swamp near Midway, which is 12 miles from this town. They were placed in jail and are being held for further investigation.

A meeting time and place was set by the fugitives and their relatives, the officers said they were told, and this information is known to them. The purpose of the meeting was said to be for the further flight of the pair wanted.

The streets of Union Springs were crowded tonight with men and women awaiting the return of the posse. It is believed for treatment, was lynched in one of that in event the negroes are captured, the hospital wards at 2:20 o'clock Tuesday will be rushed hurriedly to Montgomery to be placed in safety at Kilby six men."

**LUMBERMAN IS SLAIN.**  
Posse Hunts Negro In Killing of  
Alabaman In Robbery.

EUTAW, Ala., Dec. 24.—(AP)—A posse of nearly two score persons, aided by bloodhounds, was scouring woods and swamp lands near here tonight in search of the negro slayer of Percy Hood, Pickens County lumber camp owner and former deputy sheriff.

The body was taken to Union Church for burial.

POTTER SMITH TAKES CHARGE

Two more state officers were detailed yesterday by Chief Walter K. McAdory of the law enforcement department, to go to Union Springs and cooperate with local authorities in Bullock County in the search for the negroes who shot and killed Officer J. G. Barbaree and seriously wounded Marshal J. J. Brabham.

The state officers who left for Union Springs yesterday morning, are E. Potter Smith, former Montgomery chief of police and S. E. Tranum. Officer Smith will take charge of the law enforcement situation in Bullock until another sheriff is appointed by Gov. Bibb Graves, to succeed A. B. Shehee, who died during the early morning hours, following a lingering illness.

Hugh A. McCall, of Union Springs, appointed county coroner last week by Gov. Graves, will serve as acting sheriff of Bullock until the vacancy created by the death of Sheriff Shehee is filled. It is understood that Mr. McCall will probably be the choice of Gov. Graves for the place of sheriff.

There are now four state officers in Bullock County aiding in the search for the negro slayers of Officer Barbaree. State Law Enforcement Officers O. F. Baker and J. I. Stiles, answering a call for aid from Union Springs, set for Bullock County Sunday afternoon taking with them the state's bloodhounds from Kilby Prison. The dogs were used in the hunt for the negro murderers throughout Sunday night.

**BROTHER HAD SIMILAR FATE**  
J. F. Barbaree, special law enforcement officer, who was killed at Union Springs Sunday when he attempted to arrest a negro, died in much the same manner as his brother, J. B. Barbaree, patrolman of the Montgomery police department who was shot fatally by a negro on Sept. 29, 1919.

An Advertiser clipping of Sept. 31, 1919, tells of the affray in which the policeman was killed. The report of the affair in part follows:

"Patrolman J. B. Barbaree for several months traffic officer on Court Square, was shot to death late Monday night while attempting to quell a disturbance between three negroes in the 100 block of South Hall Street.

"Will Temple, a negro charged with committing the deed, who was seriously wounded by a pistol bullet from the officer's gun before he fell to the ground, and who was carried to Hale's Infirmary for treatment, was lynched in one of the streets of Union Springs. It is almost certain they will not be returned here.

Funeral services were held today for Mr. Barbaree. The last rites, which took place at his home here, were conducted by Dr. Pierce S. Ellis, pastor of the Baptist Church and the Rev. R. L. Bell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Barbaree was a member of the Baptist Church and a Mason.

The body was taken to Union Church for burial.

Mob violence is feared in the

Alabama.

event of the negro's capture. Two negroes giving the name of Brown and Johnson, into custody and placed in jail here as material witnesses.

Hood's body was found this afternoon by a passing motorist. He apparently had been shot after a struggle with his assailants. An undetermined sum of money which Hood had drawn from the bank for his payroll, was missing.

A short time after Hood's body was found Edgar Hood, a brother reported that he had been fired upon by three negroes after he had become separated from a posse searching for his brother's slayer.

The posse is headed by Sheriff R. L. May of Greene County.

Hood was the third victim of robbers in this section since last Thursday.

**Negroes Elude  
Bullock Officers**

states and as soon as the pair were out of sight he cranked up the car and drove to Union Springs.

The negroes are believed to be armed with the two pistols taken off the dead officer and from Town Marshal Brabham and are expected to stand and fight if overtaken. It is on this theory that those in the man-hunt are working and the least hostile movement on the part of the pair when apprehended, means a battle it is stated.

Acting Sheriff McCall is using every effort to capture the men and land them in jail without further bloodshed, but feeling is running higher as the chase is prolonged.

**HUNT FOR NEGRO  
SLAYERS PUSHED**

**McAdory Says Two Parties Are  
Searching For Killers Of  
Barbaree**

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., Jan. 22.—(Special)—More than two days have elapsed since J. F. Barbaree, special law enforcement officer, was slain, and his assailants are still at large. Monday evening it was thought that an arrest would be made at any moment, but Aberdeen Miles and his brother, who are charged with the killing, eluded his pursuers, who thought they had the prey surrounded in a swamp near Midway.

Dogs furnished from Kilby Prison are still used in the chase but to little advantage, as the negroes keep off the ground most of the time. It is only now and then that the dogs can get a trail which is soon lost again. Feeling continues to run high, but it is believed that once the negroes fall into the hands of duly constituted officers, they will be safe from molestation.

J. J. Brabham, town marshal, wounded in the arm at the time his fellow officer was slain, is improving.

**Fresh Dogs Take  
Trail Of Negroes**

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., Jan. 22.—(Special)—With fresh dogs in the chase, the capture of Aberdeen Miles and his brother, charged with the killing of J. F. Barbaree here Sunday afternoon is

expected at any moment now. The negroes are believed surrounded near ginger-cake color, weight 175 to 190 pounds, Guerrymon near Scottsboro, following a height 5 feet 6 or 7 inches, four upper new "hot" trail tipped off by a negro front gold teeth, large eyes, clean shaven, who employed a ruse to furnish information No. 9 or 10 shoes; laborer.

Roy Miles alias Walker, age 28, gin-ger-cake color, weight 175 to 190 pounds, Guerrymon near Scottsboro, following a height 5 feet 6 or 7 inches, small moustache, wears No. 7 1/2 or 8 shoes. large round eyes: laborer.

The new trail was picked up when a light ginger-cake color, weight 160 to 170 pounds, height 5 feet 6 or 8 inches, answering the description of the men wanted had appeared at his home earlier in the day and tried to hire him to carry them on a journey. He came and told them that the car could not run.

Georgia Youth 2973

## Shot By Negro

Officers Search For As-  
sassin; Use Dogs

State and county officers joined in a search last night for Arthur Bell Walker, negro, who is believed to have shot Homer Pepper, 18, of Buford, Ga., when the latter went to the negro's home on the Selma road, eight miles West of here, for a bucket of water. Pepper was reported in a serious condition at a local hospital last night with a pistol or rifle wound in his abdomen.

According to the story told police, Pepper, with two companions, Gordon and Charlie Humphrey, all of Buford, were driving along the Selma highway about 8 p.m., when they noticed the radiator of their car was empty. Bringing the car to a stop, Pepper is said to have gone to the negro's house for water.

"I was going to the house with a bucket," Pepper told police, "when a negro shouted at me and asked why I had frightened his wife. When I saw he was excited I turned and walked away. The next thing I knew I had been shot in the back."

While one of Pepper's companions remained with him at the car, the other summoned Diffly's ambulance. J. F. Barbaree, in Union Springs, last Sunday, was shot in the back, being pushed with unabated vigor.

There are two search parties on the job, each accompanied by bloodhounds obtained from state prisons. Four state law enforcement officers are cooperating with local authorities in Bullock in their efforts to find the wanted negroes.

Chief McAdory said that several times the officers were not more than three or four hours behind the fugitives, whom they have trained for days. They found where the two brothers had stopped to eat food they had begged from other members of their race, and once discovered a hide-away where they had passed the night. Mr. McAdory is hopeful that the negroes will be overtaken and placed under arrest within the next few days. One man, a negro, has been under arrest on a charge of harboring the fleeing men, he said.

Reward notices, issued by H. A. McCall, coroner and acting sheriff of Bullock county, give the following descriptions of the two men who are being hunted:

Roy Miles alias Walker, age 28, gin-ger-cake color, weight 175 to 190 pounds, Guerrymon near Scottsboro, following a height 5 feet 6 or 7 inches, four upper new "hot" trail tipped off by a negro front gold teeth, large eyes, clean shaven, who employed a ruse to furnish information No. 9 or 10 shoes. large round eyes: laborer.

Aberdeen Miles alias Walker, age 26, gin-ger-cake color, weight 160 to 170 pounds, height 5 feet 6 or 8 inches, small moustache, wears No. 7 1/2 or 8 shoes. large round eyes: laborer.

The new trail was picked up when a light ginger-cake color, weight 160 to 170 pounds, height 5 feet 6 or 8 inches, answering the description of the men wanted had appeared at his home earlier in the day and tried to hire him to carry them on a journey. He came and told them that the car could not run.

A special guard was thrown around the Sulligent jail by order of the governor.

# Negroes Are Sought After One Is Killed And One Shot

Union Springs  
Officer Is Dead;  
Marshal Injured

J. F. Barbaree Slain By  
Four Negroes; J. J.  
Brabham Wounded

Resisted Arrest

Former Sheriffs Directing  
Search

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., Jan. 20.—(Special)—Union Springs citizens are up in arms searching for four negroes, one of whom is held responsible for the killing of Special Officer Barbaree, special deputy law enforcement officer, and the wounding of Town Marshal J. J. Brabham late this afternoon. The tragedy took place when the two officers arrested the negroes and were attempting to get them into a car and bring them to jail.

Mr. Barbaree was shot through the brain and died instantly. Mr. Brabham was wounded in the arm and is not considered seriously hurt. The shooting was done with the pistol taken from Brabham when two of the negroes grappled with him instead of getting into the car. Following the shooting the negroes effected their escape, carrying with them the pistols taken from both officers.

Suspected of bringing liquor into town the two officers went to the home of Aberdeen Miles, one of the negroes sought, early in the afternoon and awaited the return of the negroes, who are employed on the county road building crew. It is stated that liquor was found in the car when the negroes drove up and they were placed under arrest. When commanded to enter the officer's car, Mr. Brabham was suddenly attacked, his pistol taken from him and the state law enforcement officer slain before he could pull his gun.

On account of the serious illness of Sheriff A. B. Shehee, and the illness with flu of Chief Deputy Moody, the search is directed by former Sheriffs J. L. Pittman and W. J. Pickett. Reinforcements with bloodhounds have been sent from Montgomery and results are

expected before morning. With feeling at a high pitch, officers are bent upon avoiding a lynching if possible.

Members of the posse know the four men sought and a systematic manhunt will be conducted. Among those in the posse is J. L. Phillips, foreman of the road construction crew on which the four negroes were employed.

The slain officer leaves a widow and five or six small children. Funeral arrangements have not yet been perfected as the entire population is stirred over the tragedy and bent on capturing the assassin first. The house in which the negroes lived is located just within the edge of the city limits near the home of Prof. E. S. Pugh, superintendent of the city schools.

## OFFICERS AND DOGS RUSHED TO SCENE

Four state law enforcement officers and bloodhounds from Kilby Prison were sent to Union Springs to aid in tracking down the negroes who took part in the assault and shooting of the special Officer Barbaree and Chief of Police Brabham there yesterday afternoon.

Two officers were sent immediately, Officers O. F. Baker and J. I. Shores taking the dogs, while two others were dispatched soon afterwards by Chief Walter K. McAdory. The other officers are H. B. Harrison and M. Z. Shoffelt.

## Net Is Closing On Negro Fiend

### End Of Trail Believed Near; \$500 Reward

Montgomery County authorities yesterday were believed to be closing in on the negro fiend who Wednesday night killed A. J. Hines, and wounded Miss Beatrice Clark, near Eufaula, their home, as the couple were out riding.

Sheriff John L. Scogin and his forces were working on a definite clue which is expected to result in his capture soon. The shotgun with which the negro shot Hines and wounded Miss Clark is in possession of the sheriff for examination of finger prints, but little importance is attached to that clue in view of the fact that several persons have handled it since the negro

Meanwhile, Eufaula officers reported there were no new developments in Barbour County, where the search still is in progress, but announced that Miss Clark, who is being treated in a Eufaula hospital, is recovering rapidly. The young woman suffered a gun shot wound in her left arm after the negro had shot Hines

and attacked her. Amputation of her arm will not be necessary, it was stated.

In Bullock County, state law enforcement officers are working on the case.

Rewards totaling over \$500 have been offered for the arrest and conviction of the negro fiend. The state through Gov. Graves has offered \$300 and citizens of Eufaula over \$300. The latter is still climbing.

Hines and his companion were riding on the Montgomery highway when Hines stopped to light a cigarette. As he did, the armed negro stepped from some bushes and asked him for a dollar. When Hines told him he had no money, the negro forced him to drive from the highway on a road paralleling the railroad, where the negro shot and killed Hines.

Miss Clark was attacked by the negro and wounded. The negro escaped in Hines's car, which was found wrecked about 30 miles from Montgomery the following morning.

Lynchings-1929  
Side Lights.

## 2 Negroes Dying; Were Made to Run Gauntlet of Pistols and Shotguns

*Daily Worker*

MARION, Ark., March 18.—Southern plantation owners and business men tired of the ordinary burning and hanging of Negroes, to whom they wish to "teach a lesson" of intimidation, developed a new and, to them, a fascinating game here today, when they took William James and T. B. Robertson, Negroes, away from officers and forced them to "run the gauntlet" of revolver and shotgun fire.

Cheers and shouts of laughter arose from the white terrorists as the Negroes, forced to start on a line and run in a certain direction, stumbled through a veritable hail of bullets and shot, stumbled and rose again as they were hit again and again.

The mobsters were in such good humor over the success of their

## ARKANSAS MOB HAS GRISLY "SPORT"

Victims Had Quarreled with Farmer Over Wages Due Them

### FOUR MEN HELD

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—As an unexpected sequel to the shooting of two Negroes, charged with attacking a white man near Turrell, Ark., Sunday, by a mob of 15 men, A. M. Cockrell, R. P. Cockrell, W. M. Dickson and D. F. McClary, all well-known white residents of Turrell were arrested and charged with participation in the crime. The men were later released on bonds and will appear in a preliminary hearing next week.

The arrest of the ~~men~~ has es-

variation on the usual methods that they did not insist on finally killing the men on the spot, as was intended. They permitted the unconscious and mutilated bodies of the two Negroes to be carried from where they finally fell and dumped into a hospital at Earle, where they are expected to die from their many wounds.

The usual excuse, always available when the southern ruling class desires to commit an act of terror on its Negro workers and rent farmers, is that they "insulted a white woman." A certain A. L. Cockerell and his wife allege they were "attacked" by Negroes. James and Robertson were convenient, though probably any other Negroes would have served the mob's purpose as well.

Established a precedent in Turrell, as it is the first attempt at prosecution of white men for mob violence in many years.

MARION, Ark.—A mob of fifteen men had some good old fashioned Christian sport last Sunday when it took two men from officers of the law, told them to run, and shot them down like dogs as they ran for their lives.

The men were not expected to live. Pistol bullets riddled their bodies but neither was killed instantly.

Willie James and T. D. Robinson were the two victims. They are said to have worked for a man named A. L. Cockerel, near Turrell, Ark., and had a quarrel with him over a settlement. They are said to have attacked him and finally been driven off after the man's wife and another colored employee appeared, the colored employee armed with a shotgun.

Three car loads of men stopped the cars in which the men were being brought to this place and the "sporty" game of shooting down running men was held. One of the victims was shot five times and the other was shot eight times.

Arkansas.

2974

## SLAYER OF MARSHAL NEGROES TOLD STILL ELUDES POSSE TO RUN; SHOT

Search for Negro Near DeWitt Fruitless.

*Commercial Appeal*

DEWITT, Ark., March 19.—A search for a negro as the slayer of Night Marshal T. A. "Perry" Miller here last night had proven fruitless late today. Posse of county officers and volunteers have practically covered every acre of ground in the vicinity and have found no trace of the murderer.

Ben Hobbs, the negro, is said to have fatally shot the officer when he attempted to arrest him. Frank Nutter, automobile salesman, and Clarence Garrett, negro, were wounded in the affray. Nutter had accused Hobbs of stealing a pistol and had gone with the officer to the negro quarters to make the arrest.

As the officer entered a house where Hobbs and a number of negroes had gathered, Hobbs began firing. Twelve shots were said to have been fired during the battle. Miller was shot through the heart and his condition is critical. Nutter received only a slight scalp wound. Garrett, the other negro, was wounded near the heart and his condition is critical.

## POSSES HUNTING NEGRO IN ARKANSAS SHOOTING

DeWitt, Ark., March 20.—(AP)—Posse today were searching this section for men involved in connection with a shooting affair in the negro quarter here last night in which City Marshal Perry Miller was killed and a white man and a negro were wounded.

The trouble was said to have started over ~~the~~ ~~which~~ ~~Frank~~ ~~Nutter~~ ~~an~~ ~~auto~~ ~~salesman~~, one of the wounded, charged Ever with stealing.

Miller, 49, a veteran police officer, was killed almost instantly; Nutter to jail here, three carloads of men was wounded slightly in the forehead, stopped the officers and took the prisoners. "Run," the men told the negroes, who obeyed. As they started down the road the men emptied their revolvers, wounding one of the negroes five times, and the other eight.

Marshall Miller and Nutter went to a house in the negro section to arrest Ever for theft of the pistol. Ever and Garrick opened fire as they entered.

Posses immediately were organized, but early today had not found Ever.

Officers said they were unable to determine those responsible for the shooting.

## NEGROES TOLD TO RUN; SHOT

MARION, Ark. March 20—Two Negroes were taken from officers near Marion, Ark., and forced to run while about 15 men fired pistols at them. Two men, Willie James and T. D. Robinson, were alleged to have attacked A. L. Cockerel at his home near Turrell. They had worked for Cockerel and he was arranging a settlement with them. Mrs. Cockerel went to her husband's assistance and finally another Negro, armed with a shotgun, routed James and Robinson.

While the two were on their way to jail here, men in three automobiles stopped the officers and took the prisoners. "Run," the men ordered, and the prisoners obeyed.

As the colored men started off down the road, the men empties their revolvers, wounding one of the Negroes five times and the other eight. One of the men jumped in a creek in an effort to escape. Both are in serious condition from their wounds.

## TWO NEGROES RUN AS 15 MEN FIRE; BOTH NEAR DEATH

Marion, Ark., March 18.—(AP)—Two negroes, taken from officers here yesterday and forced to run while about 15 men fired pistols at them, were reported near death today.

The negroes, Willie James and T. D. Robinson, were alleged to have attacked A. L. Cockerel at his home near Turrell. They had worked for Cockerel and he was arranging a settlement with them. Mrs. Cockerel came to her husband's assistance and finally another negro armed with a shotgun routed James and Robinson.

While the two were being brought to jail here, three carloads of men was wounded slightly in the forehead, stopped the officers and took the prisoners. "Run," the men told the negroes, who obeyed. As they started down the road the men emptied their revolvers, wounding one of the negroes five times, and the other eight.

Marshall Miller and Nutter went to a house in the negro section to arrest Ever for theft of the pistol. Ever and Garrick opened fire as they entered.

A crowd quickly gathered and officers said they were unable to determine those responsible for the shooting.

Lynchings-1929

Side Lights.

Man Escapes

## From Lynchers in Arkansas

OSCOLA, Ark., Sept. 25—(A  
NP)—A lynching was in the ma-  
king here Tuesday, when it was  
reported that a Negro had ac-  
costed a white girl near her home,  
which is located about three miles  
from here.

When the report was circulated  
and the description received, a  
mob of a hundred or more men,  
armed themselves and prepared  
to search for the alleged assailant.  
The swamp and all possible  
hiding places were investigated,  
and after the mob com~~on~~ to find  
the man, the case was reported to  
the officers.

The girl declared that an "un-  
known Negro" who was armed  
with a revolver had accosted her  
on the road and that she screamed.  
Her sister was attracted by  
the outcry and drove the armed  
man away.

Arkansas.

2975

Lynchings - 1929  
S. D. Lights

## Florida Mob At It Again With Pistols

Jacksonville, Fla., June 28.

Three bullet wounds in his body and his head torn by blows from the butt ends of pistols is the price Jim Mencion, a carpenter, paid here Wednesday night for sleeping in a house he was building for a white man in a white neighborhood.

A large mob of unmasks whites left Mencion on a Jacksonville beach street, thinking he was dead.

Wealthy residents of the district warned Mencion not to sleep in the unfinished house. Wednesday night cars filled with men drove up. The mobbists told Mencion to come outside. When the carpenter refused the leaders went to his bed, beat him severely on the head and forced him into the street.

After dragging Mencion into the street they told him to run and before he had gone ten feet members of the mob, which numbered between 30 and 50 men, started shooting at him. He was left in the middle of the street. Police, who arrived 30 minutes later, took him to the county hospital in Jacksonville. Mencion will recover. Police "have no hopes" of identifying members of the mob or have they offered any excuse for taking so long to get to the scene of the outrage.

### MOB VICTIM STRUNG UP BY A ROPE

MADAM, Fla. (AP)—The sheriff's office announces that Lawrence Knowles, 45, is in a serious condition as the result of an attack by five masked men several nights ago.

According to a report made to the sheriff by the county physician, Knowles said no attempt was made to strangle him or to shoot him. He was found hanging by a rope about his neck and twice raised him from the ground while they beat him with a strap in an effort to make him tell where Hand was hiding.

Knowles said he was freed when he finally convinced the men that he knew nothing of Hand, who still is at large.

## LYNCHERS SHOOT NEGRO WORKER

50 in Autos Take Him  
from His Bed

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 21.

IN JACKSONVILLE, Florida, a colored workman was engaged in building a home in an exclusive white neighborhood for a white family. He was shot three times, fearfully beaten over the head with revolvers, and left for dead in a street here.

Mencion was building a house for a white man, and sleeping in the unfinished structure. The white

residents of the neighborhood ordered him to stop sleeping there. Then they invaded his bedroom in the dead of night, dragged him out, beat him up, and told him to run. He had staggered only ten feet

when they began to shoot at him. The mob left in several expensive cars. Mencion may not live. Sheriff W. B. Cahoon has issued a statement saying that his office

started firing at him. There were about 40 or 50 men in the mob. When they saw the man fall, the mob dispersed, getting in their cars and driving off.

Police arrived about fifteen minutes later and took him to the County Hospital in Jacksonville, where his condition is said to be serious, although hopes are held out for his recovery.

### NEW EXCUSES FOR LYNCHING

IN JACKSONVILLE, Florida, a colored work-

man was engaged in building a home in an exclusive white neighborhood for a white family. He was shot three times, fearfully beaten over the head with revolvers, and left for dead in a street here. The unfinished house at night as his own home was many miles away. He was warned that Negroes were not to be allowed to even sleep in unfinished houses in this particular neighborhood from which Negroes were barred.

The brother took a chance, stayed overnight, was caught disobeying the unwritten law of prejudice, and, for this he was lynched. Of course there is no redress. No one, not even the state is responsible. It is only another lynch. But it is a lynch for another new reason—the invasion of so-called white districts. This furnishes the most remarkable

example of white depravity and the assumption by them of "divine rights" that has ever been seen. Most Negroes are lynched for no reason at all. This wretched man met his death for even less than that.

## MAY HAVE LYNCHED

IN FLORIDA-MOB MURDER FOR COLORED MECHANIC BECAUSE HE SLEPT IN HOUSE HE WAS BUILDING IN "WHITE" NEIGHBORHOOD—BODY LEFT FOR DEAD—SAMPLE OF WHAT SEGREGATION MEANS AND WHAT SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION IS

Jacksonville, Fla., June 24, 1929—With three bullet wounds in his body and his head battered in from the butt-end of a revolver, Jim Mencion, a colored carpenter, was found on a Jacksonville Beach street Wednesday night. A mob of unmasks white men had attacked him and had left him for dead. The mob attacked him because he was sleeping in a house he was building for a white man. The house was in a white neighborhood.

It was learned that residents of the district warned the carpenter not to sleep in the house which he was building. He disregarded this warning and on Wednesday night, a mob in cars drove up to the building. They called Mencion outside and when he refused, they broke in, pulled him out of bed and beat him on the head and forced him into the street.

Investigators said that when the mob got him into the street, after beating him, they told him to run, but before he had gone ten feet the mob

Lynchings-1929  
Side Lights.

Georgia

2977

## All-Night Man-Hunt Eluded

... BLOODHOUNDS AID SEARCH FOR CHATHAM YOUTH ...

### By Negro Slayer of Deputy

Savannah, Ga., April 21.—(P)—An all-night man-hunt last night through the swamps and forests near Riceboro, Ga., ~~with~~ <sup>in</sup> the Chatham county "Brown" farm aiding, failed to locate their quarry, a young negro, Sam Spencer, who shot and fatally wounded Deputy Sheriff H. L. Johnson, of Liberty county, last night.

The bloodhounds, secured by Sheriff M. F. Clark, of Liberty county, late Saturday night were returned to Savannah this morning. A tired posse of half an hundred returned to their homes after hours spent in seeking the negro, who is about 18 years of age, and whose automatic pistol inflicted three wounds in Mr. Johnson, causing his death early Sunday morning. Two bullets entered Johnson's breast, 10th near the heart, and after a transfusion of blood furnished by his son, W. C. Johnson, the wounded man died in a local hospital. One bullet entered the left arm. He lost much blood after the shooting. Al-

though critically wounded the deputy sheriff, with blood gushing from his wounds, called for someone to catch the fleeing negro.

Late Saturday night there was some doubt expressed by those who brought the wounded man to Savannah of the exact name of the negro who fired the fatal shot. Sheriff Clark, of Liberty county, today said

Sam Spencer was the negro youth who fired the fatal shots. He is 18 years of age, was clad in overall jumper and pants, wore a black hat and brown shoes, and could not have reached his home in time to change his clothes so close were his pursuers, said Sheriff Clark. He weighs about 125 pounds and is 5 feet 5 inches tall.

Armed with rifle and shotguns and led by Sheriff Clark, the posse, with Chatham county Policemen Lee Ingram and Talmadge Zipperer also in the group, scoured the swamps and forest for the negro. House after house was searched and the dim

from the posse felled him, some 15 or more of them taking effect. He was not believed to have been wounded fatally, however.

The negro was brought to the local

reaches of Bull Tongue swamp, near Riceboro were combed. There was a cloud-obscured moon that aided the search. Immediately after the shooting, Joe Bennett, railroad operator at Riceboro, notified stations above and below there to be on the lookout for the negro, who could have boarded a freight train which stopped at Riceboro at 10 o'clock Saturday night. Box car after box car was searched, but the fugitive was not located. All day today Sheriff Clark had three deputies at work. The hunt will be continued unremittingly during the night, Sheriff Clark said. He believes the negro is still in the neighborhood of Riceboro.

Deputy Sheriff Johnson's body was sent to Rocky Ford, Ga., this afternoon at 3 o'clock on a Central of Georgia railway train for interment there.

At one negro house approached Sunday morning the occupants fired a gun, narrowly missing Chatham County Policeman Zipperer. It was established, however, that the gun was fired from sheer nervousness and the man and woman occupying the home were released.

Jail, where he will be held pending a special term of court which will be asked to indict and try him for the crime.

## NEGRO SLAYER CAUGHT AS HE SEEKS FOOD

### Sam Spencer Arrested on Emerging From Swamp.

Hinesville, Ga., April 25.—(P)—A sheriff's posse today wounded and captured Sam Spencer, negro slayer of a deputy sheriff, as he emerged from a swamp near Kent Island in quest of food.

He had been sought with the aid of bloodhounds by Sheriffs M. F. Clark, of Liberty county, and Jack Griffin, of Screven county, and a group of armed followers since last Saturday night when he shot Deputy Sheriff H. L. Johnson at Riceboro, after the officer attempted to arrest him for threatening violence to another negro.

Having tracked him to Kent Island, in Bulltown swamp in the lower end of Liberty county, the posse reached there early this morning just as its quarry came out of the swamp.

At the command to throw up his hands, Spencer drew a pistol, believed to have been the same with which he shot Deputy Johnson, but had no chance to fire it. As his gun flashed, more than a score of shots

Lynchings-1929

Side lights.

# JUDGE REFUSES TO RETURN MAN TO ALABAMA

Attempts Of Officers To Jail  
Farmer For Debts Fails  
Thru Legal Action

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Gary, Ind., Feb. 20—Efforts to have Reuben Cannon returned to the State of Alabama, and as he termed it "to prison and probable death" failed here Friday when Judge Greenwald refused to recognize the pleas

of the Alabama officers and discharged the defendant. The case grew out of charges that Cannon had mortgaged a farm and equipment in Greene County, Alabama, which were already mortgaged. According to the testimony of the officers who came for him, when he decided to leave Alabama in 1926 he mortgaged his farm, which he was then a share-cropper to a white man for \$900 and it was discovered later that it was already mortgaged to the white man for whom he worked year in and year out, only to find that he was further in debt.

Cannon told a story, which is only too well known in the South and by Negroes who have migrated North. He testified that each year when he sought an accounting, "the white folks' books showed that I was deeper in debt." Seeing no way out, he decided to leave and accordingly attempted to sell his holdings which he valued at several thousand dollars.

It was then that he learned that he had mortgaged his soul and body by signing the contract with the white man and to allay suspicion gave out the information that he had decided to remain in the South. Upon this information he was able to borrow \$900 and with this money came here to work.

Each month he sent back \$25 to be paid on the mortgage until he had paid back \$825. A few months ago the white man, with whom he had worked got a warrant for his arrest, and Wednesday officers arrived here to take him back to the farm.

After two days of battling in the courts, friends of the defendant prevailed upon Judge William C. Hueston to take the case. At that time the division court had decided to turn Cannon over to the Alabama officers, but Judge Hueston secured a Habeas Corpus and carried the case before Judge Greenwald. After one of the most eloquent pleas heard in local courts, by Judge Hueston, Cannon was discharged.

The case attracted the attention of the whole city and practically every

Indiana.

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side Lights. on

JOURNAL

FRANKFORT, KY.  
JUL 25 1929

Kentucky.

2979

# Innocent Negro, Chased by Mob, Finds Refuge in Sheriff: CHIEF OF POLICE POLICE CHIEF KILLED; KILLED BY NEGRO POSSE SLAYER

Aged Negro Teacher Races Over Fields and Swim Lake Before Angry Crowd That Believed His Car Killed Child.

## NEARLY ALWAYS

Mountaineers boast that women always are safe from molestation in the Kentucky mountains, and nearly always that is true. The case of alleged criminal assault by three youths in Wayne County, their victim a 19-year-old school teacher in an isolated rural section, is reported as having occurred, as most crimes in the mountains do occur, as a result of whisky drinking.

If the crime which is reported was committed it will be most unfortunate if three death sentences are not returned and executed.

That, the State Journal feels sure, will be the sentiment of the mountains as well as of other sections of Kentucky.

The mountaineers are proud of their chivalry.

It will be recalled that when a teacher from the Pine Mountain Settlement School was assaulted and murdered several years ago it was contended, quite generally, that the crime clearly was not that of a mountaineer.

Efforts were made to convict a visiting veterinarian and a negro convict who was employed in a labor camp.

That any mountaineer, even when drunk, could have been guilty was a theory hardly held by anyone.

But there are no visiting veterinarians and no negro convicts in the Slick Rock section of Wayne County.

## THREE YOUTHS HELD FOR ATTACK ON GIRL

Lynching Threats Made by Enraged Citizens.

MONTICELLO, Ky., July 23.—(UP)—Three youth sought as tackers of a 19-year old Slick Rock school girl yesterday after

Assailant In Turn Is Fatally Shot By Posse Who Trailed Him To Home

MADISONVILLE, KY., Nov. 24.—(P)

Chief of Police John Ashby, 65, was shot and killed here today by Houston Cooksey, negro, 28, and Cooksey in turn was shot and killed by members of a posse who trailed him to his home.

Chief Ashby, a veteran police officer earlier had received a report from residents of a negro district that two negroes had stopped a car and searched three white youths and were walking up and down the street flourishing guns.

The chief and Patrolman S. A. Demoss answered the call and found Houston Cooksey and his brother, A. B. Cooksey, standing on a corner.

The shooting occurred about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Ashby had confiscated one pistol from the negro.

Chief Ashby and Patrolman Demoss left their auto, the former going to arrest A. B. Cooksey and the latter his

brother. The chief did not draw his gun although the negro struggled with him as he attempted to handcuff him.

Houston Cooksey resisted Patrolman Demoss and the latter drew his gun, but the negro grabbed it away from him and started shooting at the patrolman.

Demoss, unarmed, fled after one of his shots killed him as he sought to escape.

Houston Cooksey then turned and fired at Chief Ashby, 20 feet away with his back turned. The bullet entered the chief's head. Residents of the vicinity said both negroes then fired several shots into the chief's body and fled.

As the negroes ran up the street, Dukes, white resident of the neighborhood, rushed out with a shotgun and opened fire, hitting Houston Cooksey for a gun and had taken a telephone pole. When Dukes had one pistol off of him when Hous-

tied his gun the negroes resumed their flight. According to Sam A. Demoss, assistant to Chief Ashby, they went hood, rushed out with a shotgun and opened fire, hitting Houston Cooksey for a gun and had taken a telephone pole. When Dukes had one pistol off of him when Hous-

tied his gun the negroes resumed their flight.

A posse was organized hastily and followed the trail of blood left by Houston Cooksey to his home, fifteen blocks away.

In the melee which followed the posse entered. Members of the posse said he attempted to resist arrest and Edgar Watkins, special patrolman, and Patrolman Ota Laffoon fired, killing the negro almost instantaneously.

## KENTUCKY CHIEF SLAIN BY NEGRO WHOM POSSE KILLS

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—(P)—Chief of Police John H. Asbury, 65, was shot and killed here today by Houston Cooksey, negro, 28, and Cooksey in turn was shot and killed by members of a posse who trailed him to his home.

Lynchings-1929

6  
Side Lights

Victim Disappears After  
Louisiana Mob Lashing

Monroe, La., May 3.—A mob last Tuesday night invaded the home of Vee Jones, abducted him, lashed the man naked and forced him to leave his life if he returned to his home or the community. No word has been heard from the victim since he was spirited away. The trouble started when Jones broke his leg in an elevator accident while a prisoner in the town jail. He entered suit against the owner of the elevator. It is alleged that the sheriff of this county was a member of the mob which flogged Jones before driving him away.

Louisiana.

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Lynchings - 1929

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PRESS

Detroit Mich.

APR 24 1929

Michigan.

2981

X NEW FASHION IN LYNCHING.

A Negro, accused of robbery, was taken from a county jail in Missouri the other night, whipped and then returned to the authorities. This is something new in the administration of lynch law. A generation ago a Negro whom a southern mob took for a ride seldom came back alive. The Show Me state has a less atrocious lynching record than some of its sister states; and it is to be hoped that the fashion now set in Ray county is evidence of a progressive humanization of mob violence that will eventually cause it to disappear from Missouri and every other part of the union. When the people hold officers of the law to the strict fulfillment of their duties they can go about their own work untrammeled by fear or by the distraction inseparable from knocking off periodically "to hang a nigger."

Lynchings-1929

Side Lights.

## DOWN WITH MOB LYNCHING!

TWO lynchings occurred in Mississippi, and as to one of them at least the Governor disgraced the State and his high office by taking the ground that he had neither time nor money to prosecute those who were guilty of these outrages.

Poor Mississippi! How its good people must suffer! How they must feel enthralled by such conditions, and how they must feel hampered in their effort to develop the progress and prosperity of the State when there goes throughout the country the story of lynchings and the Governor's refusal to punish the murderers! For, disguise it as one may try to do, every member of a mob that ~~kneels~~ a man is guilty of a crime against the State greater indeed than the crime of the criminal who is lynched, because it is a lynching of the sovereignty of the State. Moreover, it plants in the hearts of the young people, of the ignorant and vicious generally, the thought that they have the right to take the law into their own hands whenever it may suit their convenience.

One of the horrors connected with one of these lynchings is revealed in a letter from R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation, with headquarters in Atlanta, an organization officered by some of the leading people of the South. In his letter Mr. Eleazer, referring to the lynching of Emanuel McCallum, writes:

"An interesting sidelight is that the Grand Jury investigating this case a few days later reported that 'we find the white man who was struck by a negro in Lamar County (the offense for which McCallum was lynched) was struck by another negro who was with Emanuel McCallum and was not struck by said McCallum, which makes this crime without one particle of justification even to the most sordid mind.'

What a horror! Here is the Grand Jury itself testifying to the fact that a Mississippi mob murdered an innocent man under lynch law!

When will the constructive forces of Mississippi, the people of influence and education, fully realize the pall of disgrace which rests upon that State until lynching is made impossible by adequate punishment of every member of the lynching mob?

This cannot be accomplished until Mississippi puts into the gubernatorial chair and in the legislature men of upstanding character and of the backbone that knows no weakness, and with a determination that lynching shall never again disgrace their State.

Eleven lynchings in the United States last year, and five of these in the one State of Mississippi! And yet that is a glorious State of magnificent resources, with many superb men and women who hang their heads in shame because of the disgrace that has been brought upon them.

There are at least a few papers in Mississippi, notably the Hattiesburg American and the Vicksburg Herald, and possibly others, which have denounced these lynchings with language as vigorous as we are using. The Vicksburg Herald, for instance, says:

"No law-abiding citizen can successfully defend murder, and lynching is murder in its most dreadful form. It is brute force applied in an atrocious way, and it is a throw-back to the methods of the dark ages." The Herald referred to the members of the mob who did the lynching as brutes, and it adds: "No State can thrive where lynching thrives."

## Mississippi.

The Hattiesburg American says it has "appealed to the higher law of conscience and morality when mob murderers trample upon all the refinements of civilization," but that today it makes its appeal on "a lower level of enlightened self-interest"; and adds:

"Men who earn their bread in the sweat of their brow must be protected in their lives and their property, or else our population will continue to decrease, our payrolls to decline, and law and order yield to the law of the jungle."

These expressions and others which have come from Mississippi people are hopeful signs of an awakening spirit.

## MISSISSIPPI NEGRO FREED ON BAID BEATEN BY MOB

New Hebron, Miss., January 29.—(P)—Ten unmasked men today administered a severe beating to Jack Walker, negro, after taking him from the farm of E. H. Ball, where he was employed.

Ball said the negro, who is out on bond on a charge of shooting and wounding Alfred Little, plantation owner, during an argument over a debt, returned to the farm after the beating.

He was taken from the Ball plantation about 10 o'clock this morning and deputies from Mendenhall arrived here shortly and later after receiving reports that the negro might be lynched. They started in pursuit.

Ball said his wife recognized some of the men.

## Negro Whipped In Mississippi

NEW HEBRON, MISS., Jan. 29.—(P)—Jack Walker, 40-year-old negro, seized by a band of about ten unmasked men today, whisked away to an unannounced destination and severely whipped, refused tonight to reveal the identity of any of his captors.

The farm hand was taken away from his job on the plantation of E. H. Ball near here and turned adrift and after a beating with whips, when sheriff's deputies summoned searched the woods in fear of a lynching.

Walker is out on bond for the shooting several months ago of Alfred Little, well-to-do ~~farmer~~ ~~the store~~ ~~the store~~ section, during an argument over collection of a debt.

The deputies were sent to the section from the sheriff's office at Mendenhall, Simpson County, after Ball informed the officers of the act. No arrests had been made tonight.

twice at the negro, but missed. He was wounded twice in the breast and once in the face.

### Shot at Planter's Son.

After emptying his gun West snapped the pistol twice at Albert, son of the dead planter, and then escaped on foot.

West was wearing rubber boots, and these were found during Thursday night where he had left them. The negro is barefooted and his tracks were plainly visible in the soft ground in several places. At one time during the night Harvey Allen, superintendent of the Coahoma County farm, said he was within 200 yards of the negro and that he and the men with him fired at least 25 shots at his as he ran from one thicket to another. Mr. Allen is of the opinion the negro may have been slightly wounded. Louis West, brother of Jim, "Poor" John Johnson and Anderson Lampley, negroes, were arrested Thursday night by officers and are being held in the county jail.

Johnson is the stepfather of West. He and Lampley were in the car with West when it was stalled in the mud. They declared they were some distance from the car when the shooting occurred.

Lampley and Johnson admitted they had been drinking and were intoxicated when arrested by the officers. They escaped after the shooting and were arrested in the night at their homes.

Brothers of the dead planter aided in the search Thursday night. They however, expressed themselves as strongly opposed to mob violence, declaring that they wanted the negro executed, but by due process of the law.

All surrounding towns have been given a description of the negro.

Sheriff Mathews is being assisted in the man hunt by Hunter Scott, Bob Frazier, W. D. Raspberry, A. L. White, Frank Hamilton and Jack Butler, all deputies.

Mr. Dickerson was buried Friday afternoon near Kosciusko.

## FARMER IS SLAIN BY DRUNK NEGRO, WHO MAKES ESCAPE

Clarksdale, Miss., May 11.—(P)—James Holmes, a young negro boy, 14, was engaged in a pistol fight with V. A. Dickerson at the latter's home. The negro, who was stalling in his Ford car, shot the negro to death.

Today a posse led by Sheriff Lee Mathews and joined by numerous small bands of citizens were

stop the cursing. West is said to have defied the boy and Mr. Dickerson approached.

Sheriff Mathews and his deputies

were using all efforts to capture the fugitive without violence, the officer said.

He called to one of his own colored hands to lend assistance in getting the car out of the mud in order to get the negroes off his place before trouble occurred. West, who was standing by the car, pulled his gun. Mr. Dickerson fired

## APPEAL FOR PROTECTION

Chinese Merchant Threatened in  
Anonymous Letter.

JACKSON, Miss., June 23.—J. K. Young of Lula, Miss., executive secretary of the United Chinese Chamber of Commerce of the Three States of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, has telegraphed Mayor J. M. Farr of Marvell, Ark., appealing for protection of Lee Shoochoo, who, Young says, has received a letter warning him to leave Marvell.

"I am executive secretary for the United Chinese Chamber of Commerce of the Three States, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi," he says in introducing himself in his telegram. "Beg to call your attention to the fact that Lee Shoochoo, who received a letter to the effect that characters of your city on June 22 were forms of threats to run out of town the Chinese merchant.

"I urgently request you to cause these responsible for the outrage and to protect the lives and property of all Chinese in your city at his critical time. The Chinese in his country are law-abiding and they have a right to expect a fair treatment as the Americans enjoy in my country."

MARVEL, Ark., June 23.—Threats against Lee Shoochoo, Chinese merchant, are said to have been made following his intimacy with a white girl of Marvel. He is said to have received a letter several days ago demanding that he left this vicinity at once. Little interest is being shown in the matter.

## SEEK GIRL'S ATTACKER.

Bloodhounds Follow Trail of Unknown Man After Assault Attempt.

TUPELO, Miss., Aug. 5.—Although no arrest has been made late today, officers are confident that the assailant who attempted to attack Miss Betsy Cooley, 23, early yesterday at her home at Bissell, four miles west of here, will be apprehended soon. Bloodhounds secured from New Albany were being used today in an effort to find the intruder.

After Mrs. Cooley had retired Saturday night, she was awakened about 1 o'clock by a large hand clasping her wrist. She attempted to scream, but the intruder choked her, preventing screams from reaching her father, who is hard of hearing, and was asleep in a room on the opposite side of the house. After freeing herself from his grasp she escaped into her mother's room. When Mrs. Cooley was aroused the intruder fled from the house by way of the front door.

Miss Cooley is badly bruised about the face, neck, shoulders and arms, received in her struggle to escape from the intruder.

## ~~Man, Hunted by Mob Found Shot to Death~~

Laurel, Miss., Sept. 13.—The body of A. V. "Red" Smith, who has been sought since Aug. 24 for the slaying of J. G. Pugh, white deputy sheriff, was found at Butler, La., on the banks of a river with a bullet hole in his left temple.

Authorities are of the opinion that Smith shot himself when he found escape to be impossible. Many, however, are of the opinion that the hunted man killed himself rather than face a horrible death at the hands of a mob.

## ~~WHITES SHOOT BOY JUST FOR "SPORT OF IT"~~

McComb, Miss., July 5.—Three white men are in jail charged with fatally shooting I. G. Knox, 15-year-old youth, who was forced to dance to the tune of bullets. While hopping to keep from being hit by the bullets Knox was ordered to throw up his hat or a pot shot in the air. The youth failed to obey and one of the boys fired a shot into the back of the boy's neck.

The wounded boy is in the hospital at Jackson, where physicians say he has no chance of recovery. Rosa B. McKnight, 27; McKnight's brother-in-law, Quin, 24, and Jack McGuire, 14, are held awaiting the outcome of Knox's wound, but it was not revealed whether any charges had been brought against him.

## ~~SHERIFF REGARDS NEGRO'S LYNCHING CLOSED INCIDENT~~

Macon, Miss., May 13.—(AP)—The lynching of Steven Jenkins, 65-year-old negro, of Kosciusko, McRae, which took place in broad daylight today by Sheriff Walker as a closed incident.

The mob, he said, formed quickly, riddled the negro's body with bullets and then quickly dispersed. Members of the mob were unidentified, he said, as they had never before the authorities knew about it.

The plantation owner was killed during a fight with the negro tenant, who had jumped a contract. McBrayer learned that the negro was at Shuqualak, near here, and went to bring him back. The negro at first fled, but the white man overtook him. During the fight the negro slashed the white man across the chest and thrust his blade through his heart three times.

McBrayer was 35 years old and left wife and two children.

## ~~POSSE HUNTING NEGRO FOR MURDER OF ALABAMIAN~~

Aberdeen, Miss., September 17.—(AP)—A posse was seeking Will McDonald, negro, near the Alabama line to

day for the death of Ted Miles, 22, farmer, ~~Montgomery~~, wounded near the negro's cabin. Landon Bowen, 30, and his 12-year-old brother, Cooper, were seriously wounded by the negro.

The brothers and Miles went to McDonald's cabin last night and the shooting followed. Officers believe an argument over whisky started the trouble.

Miles was shot through the chest and died today. The Bowens fled but were dropped by two shots.

The negro fled to the woods and a search was started immediately.

## ~~POSSE LOSES TRAIL OF NEGRO GUNMAN~~

~~Commenced~~  
Armed Men Continue Search;

Wanted for Shooting.

1-27-29

SHELBY, Miss., Nov. 26.—Although unable to locate Tommy Travillion, 22, negro, wanted for the shooting of Burnett Caraway 35, plantation manager, Monday an armed posse of approximately 75 men continued their search tonight, following clues which officers hope will lead to the arrest of the ~~murderer~~.

Threats of lynching were heard tonight in this territory and with the news that there is a possibility of the wounded manager not recovering, considerable feeling is aroused here.

According to advices from Greenville, Caraway is in no immediate danger at present. He was carried to the King's Daughters' Hospital shortly after the shooting. An operation was performed late this afternoon for the removal of the bullet from his abdomen.

The posse is scouring the woods north of here, between Clarksdale and Tutwiler. Reports are that the negro caught a northbound bus and officers in that section have been warned to be on the lookout for him.

Bloodhounds which took up the trail early this morning lost the scent when rain fell about noon.

Officers in surrounding counties have made special preparations to guard the negro should he be taken before the angry posse finds him.

Caraway was shot when he sought to arrest two negroes for creating a disturbance.

Offers of \$150 have been made by Caraway's friends for the negro's capture.

## ~~POSSE HUNTING NEGRO FOR MURDER OF ALABAMIAN~~

Aberdeen, Miss., September 17.—(AP)—A posse was seeking Will McDonald, negro, near the Alabama line to

Lynchings 1929

Side Lights.

# MOTORIST Gives and Comes ESCAPES Lynching

Incensed Whites Threaten  
To Lynch Man Who

Ran Pair

7/29/29

BRANDON, Miss., April 18.—Griffin Singletary, of Jackson, Miss., barely escaped lynching here Tuesday at the hands of a group of incensed whites after he had run down and injured a white man and his daughter.

Following the accident, Singletary abandoned the machine and fled to the woods. While the posse was seeking him, he succeeded in evading the man-hunters and surrendered to the sheriff, who rushed him to jail for safe-keeping.

## Negro Held For Attack On Mississippi Farmer

LEXINGTON, MISS. March 30.—(P)—A negro was under arrest today in connection with an attack on Ed C. Tschett, aged Holmes County farmer, who was beaten last night at his home at Richmond.

The negro was aroused at night by bricks being thrown against his window and was ordered to leave the house. He attempted to escape but was beaten unconscious in the yard and the assailant left with his pocket book containing one change and a \$30 check.

Regaining consciousness he crawled to a neighbor's home and spread the alarm. A posse led by bloodhounds arrested Bersie Wade, 22-year-old negro, at his home near Pickens when they found blood stained clothing in his home. The negro said he was attacked last night by robbers which caused the blood stains.

Mississippi.

2983

## INNOCENT MEN ARE LYNCHED BY SUCH TALES

Vicksburg, Miss., March 1.—Her wild story of an attack by a man in a vacant downtown lot shortly after midnight last Thursday blown up by ~~the~~ <sup>other</sup> statement to police, Mrs. Grace Castillion (white), 17, finally "came clean" and made a complete confession of the night's affair to police. Before her admission she had half the police force and a number of citizens combing Gentilly for "a big black man" of whom she gave an altogether too accurate description, with thoughts of lynching in their minds.

The bedraggled girl came into the Fifth precinct station and informed the police that she had been dragged into a lot and attacked and gave a description of her assailant. After a frantic search for the attacker by police and a mob of citizens, Nicholas Frey (white) appeared at the station looking for his daughter. The self-styled Marie Morris turned out to be the wayward daughter. The father, after hearing the tale, branded it as false and told the police frankly that he knew his daughter's imagination too well and didn't believe a word of her story. The girl when confronted by her father and husband immediately changed her attack story to a true version of her condition. Her estranged husband met her and gave her a good beating.

Lynchings - 1929  
Side Lights  
**CHRONICLE**  
HOUSTON, TEX.

APR 20 1929  
**NEGRO PLACED  
IN GUNNY SACK  
AND FLOGGED**

Sheriff and Constable Are Placed Under Guard; Negro Was Held in Robbery, Attempted Attack.

By International News Service.

Richmond, Mo., April 20.—Twelve men took Floyd Allen, 20-year-old negro prisoner out of Ray County jail here today, gave him a horsewhipping and returned him to his cell.

The negro was in jail charged with entering nine homes and attempted attack upon a white woman.

Reed C. Woodward, sheriff, and Wheeler Carter, constable, were placed under a guard while the 12 abductors entered the jail house. A mob in automobiles surrounded the building.

Allen was placed in a gunny sack, whipped for nearly an hour, and then taken back to his cell.

None of the abductors was identified, according to the sheriff.

The 12 members of the mob wore stocking caps pulled over their faces. All doors to the jail were guarded. One of the leaders struck Sheriff Woodward from his chair and disarmed the officer. Woodward was locked in a closet and Carter was placed under a heavy guard in the kitchen of the jail.

The negro's back was cut from the neck to the waist from the blows of the blacksnake whip the abductors used.

Sheriff Woodward said he "thought" he recognized two or three of the 12 leaders. He summoned deputies to make an investigation. After the negro was returned to his cell, the sheriff and constable were released and the mob quickly dispersed.

"I think I know some of you," Sheriff Woodward said he told the abductors as they were leaving him in the closet. "And if you ever come back, I'll see that you

will be punished."

**MISSOURI MOB  
LASHES MAN  
FOR AN HOUR**

Take Victim From Jail Without Resistance

Richmond, Mo., April 26.—A mob of 150 masked white men in automobiles Saturday surrounded this Ray county jail here while 12 of their number entered and seized Fred Allen, 30, who was imprisoned on charges of robbery and striking two women. Allen was taken to an unknown location, where he was severely horsewhipped for more than an hour. He was carried to his cell bleeding profusely from his wounds by the mob.

The heavily armed kidnapping detachment of the mob entered the jail and went directly to Allen's cell while the sheriff was hiding in a closet. A rope was placed about the prisoner's neck and he was led outside. Allen was then bound in a gunny sack and tossed into a machine before the mob left the town.

Man Fears Safety

No search was instituted by the law enforcers for the mob or its victim. After beating the helpless man for an hour the mob paraded back into the town and placed Allen in his cell to await trial. Suffering from severe wounds, which may permanently disable him, Allen called the county prosecutor and requested the permission to plead guilty in order that he might leave Richmond as soon as possible for fear that his life might be taken. No investigation of the outrage has been started.

**Mob Takes Negro From Jail,  
Flogs and Returns Him to Cell**

RICHMOND, Mo., April 20 (P.).—Fred Allen, a negro, 30 years old, accused of robbing six Richmond homes and striking two housewives, was taken from the Ray County jail by a mob of masked men, given a severe beating and returned to the Sheriff last night.

Suffering from severe lacerations, Allen today called W. T. Thompson, county prosecutor, and said he wanted to plead guilty and to be taken from Richmond as soon as possible.

A dozen armed men entered the jail and, after forcing Sheriff Reed Woolard into a closet, com-

Missouri.

pelled a constable to unlock the negro's cell. A rope was placed about Allen's neck and he was led outside, where the mob had parked several automobiles. It was not known where the negro was taken, but forty-five minutes later he was returned to the jail, bleeding from a severe flogging.

**JOURNAL  
DALLES, TEX.**

APR 20 1929

**NEGRO TAKEN FROM  
JAIL AND FLOGGED**

RICHMOND, Mo., April 20 (UPI).—Cut from neck to waist by blacksnake blows, Floyd Allen, 20-year-old negro, was back in the county jail here today after being delivered from his cell by a mob.

The mob drove up to the jail in a cavalcade of motor cars, overpowered the jailers, locked Sheriff Reed C. Woodward in a jail closet and imprisoned Constable Wheeler Carter in the kitchen while they took the prisoner.

An hour later Allen was returned. He was charged with hitting two white women during a series of robberies here.

**Mob Takes  
Prisoner and  
Whips Him**

Floyd Allen, aged 20, of Richmond, Mo., was taken out of the Ray county jail last week by 12 white men who gave him a horsewhipping and returned him to his cell.

R. C. Woodward, the sheriff and Wheeler Carter, constable, were placed under guard while the abductors entered the jail house. Automobiles surrounded the building. Allen was put into a gunny sack while for an hour as hundreds of spectators looked on and laughed.

The white men wore stocking caps pulled down over their faces. All the doors of the jail were locked and the sheriff was locked in a closet while Carter, the constable, was placed under heavy guard in the kitchen of the jail.

Allen's back was cut from his neck to the waist from the blows

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Side Lights.

STATE  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

MAY 23 1929

South Carolina.

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**Not Creditable to Our Civilization.**

The experience of Konrad Hofner native of the Swiss Republic, in the environs of Columbia is not creditable to our civilization.

Unable to speak English and without money, Hofner was "hitch-hiking" from a farm in New York state to Lakeland, Florida, where he expected to get work. Taking the wrong road out of Columbia he reached Arthurtown instead of New Brookland. There he begged Negroes for food. They chased him with guns and sticks. Two white men with a gun are said to have contributed a load of rabbit shot. Wounded and starving the man, during days of heavy rain, lay hidden in the woods.

His crime was that he didn't speak English. The Negroes of Arthurtown, from whom no large degree of enlightenment is expected, thought him demented; but why beat and harry a demented person in the shadow of South Carolina's State House when such a one would have had kindness shown him by the natives of darkest Africa? The white men shot him in the leg when they thought he had insulted women when begging for food. It was, of course, easier to shoot than to investigate.

The Negroes of Arthurtown unintentionally opened the way for Hofner's discovery and final landing in the Columbia hospital when they spread that old and favorite report of "a wild man" being in the woods. County police investigated, found the wounded and starving man, and brought him to Columbia, where fortunately for him an interpreter of his German-Swiss dialect was found and his story told. Otherwise the poor devil, who must have thought he had discovered an unknown country peopled by unsuspected barbarians, would have died in the swamp like a homeless, friendless and wounded dog.

Lynchings - 1929

Side Lights.

## WIFE OF MAGISTRATE ATTACKED BY NEGRO

Suspect Captured, Placed in  
Trenton Jail.

## OFFICERS FEAR VIOLENCE

Plan to Spirit Captive Out of  
Town as Mob Gathers About  
Jail—Victim Badly Beaten by  
Assaultant.

*Commercial Appeal*  
Special to The Commercial Appeal.  
TRENTON, Tenn., May 28.—Gibson County peace officers had been mobilized at the county jail to night to withstand possible mob violence following the arrest near Humboldt late this afternoon of Joe Boxley, 18, negro, alleged to have assaulted Mrs. Johnnie James, 40, wife of a Crockett County magistrate five miles west of Humboldt this morning.

Quite a crowd had gathered about the jail early tonight and threats made before the negro's capture this afternoon led to the precautionary measures taken by Sheriff Bradshaw. It was believed that efforts would be made to smite the negro from jail.

The negro was arrested 10 miles west of Trenton late this afternoon by Messrs. Givens, Hall and Ladd of Eaton, while a posse numbering several hundred was searching in another part of the county.

### Victim Badly Beaten.

The assault was supposed to have taken place this morning at 3 o'clock, but the victim was not discovered until 11 o'clock by the stepmother of the alleged negro attacker.

It is thought that Mrs. James was in the back yard at the time of the attack. The negro was working in a nearby field.

Mrs. James was badly beaten, her body being covered with bruises. She was unconscious, but rallied sufficiently to call the name of "Joe," the Boxley negro.

Mrs. James is a member of a prominent Crockett County family. She was formerly Minnie Cox, a daughter of the late Frank Cox. She is a granddaughter of the late Squire Cox.

## POLICE ARREST NEGRO AS ATTACK SUSPECT

Woman Identifies Youth as  
Assailant.

## HE DENIES THE CHARGE

*Police Take Prisoner From Crowd  
After Assault Victim Spies Him  
Passing Her House—That's to  
Him," She Cries.*

Identified as the negro who attacked Mrs. Cora Jones, 35, near home, 1104 Indiana Avenue, early last Saturday morning, David Mathews, 18, was taken from a crowd late yesterday afternoon that had caught him near the scene of the alleged attack.

Mrs. Jones saw the negro as he was passing her house.

"That's him," she screamed and fainted.

Several neighbors were in the Jones home at the time and one ran out and stopped the negro. Other neighbors attracted by the noise, gathered at the house and within a few minutes a small crowd had formed. The negro was brought to the station by Patrolmen R. W. McGee and Johnny Getz, who, with the aid of Emergency Officers John Pryde and Bill Stocks, placed the negro in the police car. He was placed on a "hold" ticket for further questioning today.

### Negro Denies Attack.

The negro denied the attack. He said that he had been in Kentucky for some time and returned to Memphis late Saturday night. Yesterday afternoon he was on his way from the hospital, he said, to the place he is staying, 1104 Indiana Avenue. He claimed that he had been in the neighborhood but a few days and had never seen Mrs. Jones until yesterday.

However, besides Mrs. Jones' identification, the negro has been identified by M. V. Johnson, 1069 Arkansas Street, who was attracted by Mrs. Jones' screams at the time of the attempted assault and pursued the assailant for several blocks.

Mathews is the third suspect to be arrested in the case. One was released after questioning and another fined in city court when he was identified as the negro sought in another attack case.

*Tennessee*  
Mrs. Jones was stopped by a negro last Saturday morning while she was taking a short cut through the ravine near her home. The negro half choked Mrs. Jones before he fled. Mrs. Jones was confined to the hospital for several days due to nervous shock. Casual Identification Dangerous.

If ten different persons witness an accident or a crime, probably no two descriptions of the persons involved, especially if they are strangers, will be alike. Lack of positive identification by witnesses forms one of the greatest barriers to successful police work that investigators have to overcome. "I think so" and "he looks like the man," are the expressions most frequently heard when supposed witnesses are called upon to identify suspects.

Police departments cannot afford to take a chance in letting the guilty escape. If they have even remote suspicion that a person may be involved in a crime, it is their duty to hold him. Sometimes, though, insufficient identification may prove very dangerous.

A case in point has just been satisfactorily handled by the attorney general's office. A negro was arrested and accused of an attempted criminal assault upon a woman. He was "positively" identified by the victim and several residents of the section in which he lives. With such identification there was nothing for the police to do but turn him over to the state's attorneys.

The negro denied his guilt and claimed that at the time of the assault he was working in another city. An assistant attorney general investigated, found that the accused's story was correct and the grand jury refused to indict. The attorney general's office had been commended many times for the vigorous way it has prosecuted cases. It is commended now for the vigorous manner in which it acted to prevent an innocent man from being sent to prison. The attorneys general are more than mere prosecutors. They are agents of the courts and of all the people to see that justice is done. In preventing an innocent man from being imprisoned, they have carried out their duty as much as if they had obtained the conviction of one who was guilty.

In this case the sincerity of the witnesses is not questioned. They "thought" the prisoner was the criminal, but there is vast difference between thought and sure knowledge, a difference that but for the alertness of the prosecutor's office, might have caused an innocent man to have spent many years in the penitentiary.

## TENNESSEE POSSE HUNTS FOR NEGRO FOR SLAYING MAN

*Covington*  
Memphis, Tenn., August 12.—(AP)—A hastily formed posse late today was leading its way through a Tipton county canebreak near Covington, Tenn., in pursuit of J. L. Adams, 25, a negro wanted here for the slaying of Thomas A. Lee, watchman at a woodworking plant.

Lee was shot to death after an argument with the negro over a pair of boots.

After the shooting Adams escaped into the Wolf river bottoms, adjacent to the plant, and before a pursuing deputy sheriff could overtake him is reported to have boarded a freight train from which he is said to have jumped and escaped to the canebreak near Covington.

## MAN NEARLY LYNCHED IS PROVED INNOCENT

*Memphis*  
MEMPHIS, Tenn. (A.N.P.)—Although positively identified by Cora Jones, a white woman, as the man who criminally assaulted her on July 13, David Matthews was acquitted by the jury here Tuesday morning when it was proved that at the time the alleged assault occurred Matthews was in Kentucky.

Matthews at the time of his arrest was barely saved from violence.

## NEGRO ATTACKER HUNTED BY ARMED MEMPHIS FOLK

*Memphis*  
Memphis, Tenn., July 3.—(AP)—Armed citizens supplemented police squads today in a search of the river front area in Fort Pickering, Memphis suburb, for an unidentified negro who seized a young white woman shortly after she had left her home in that section this morning and choked and beat her almost into unconsciousness.

The negro fled when the woman's screams brought a man whose home is nearby to her aid. The woman was badly bruised and her throat injured. She was taken to a hospital where her condition was reported as serious.

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side Lights.

## MAN WHO POISONED WIFE TAKEN AWAY

Texarkana Officials Flee With  
Young Farmer Following  
Confession

TEXARKANA, TEX., June 22.—(P)—Guarding the secret of his whereabouts to avoid any attempt at violence, Bowie County officials moved quickly today to bring before a Grand Jury the confession of Ocie Nix, 22-year-old farmer of near New Boston, Tex., that he gave his 17-year-old wife poison in a capsule which he claimed contained medicine and thus caused her death.

District Judge W. Johnson issued a call for a special meeting of the Grand Jury on Monday to consider the case. Nix, who described in detail how he plotted the death of his girl wife, was spirited away from the jail at Boston shortly after District Attorney R. G. Waters announced he had confessed.

Mrs. Nix died in convulsions last Tuesday morning. Neighbors who were with her thought her death was due to a heart attack and she was buried Wednesday. Then Nix's dog was found dead in the yard under circumstances which aroused suspicion and authorities were notified. The girl's body was exhumed and an autopsy performed late last night in the lonely little cemetery near New Boston and traces of poison found, according to Waters.

For four hours the district attorney grilled young Nix without result. Finally his nerve was broken and he told the whole story, meanwhile sobbing like a child, Waters said.

Nix contended "family trouble" was the motive for the act. Waters announced however, that he had learned Nix took out a \$1,400 insurance policy on his wife shortly before her death.

Nix revealed that his first attempt to kill his wife, who was the mother of a five-months-old child, had failed. He tried to feed her a sandwich in which he had placed poison and which the dog ate with fatal result, he said in the confession. She tasted it but said it was bitter. Later he went to town to "buy some medicine and groceries," he related and bought the poison. He left a capsule containing it on the table Tuesday morning.

A short time later neighbors heard her screams and rushed to the house to find her in convulsions. Nix said he heard the screams but did not go to the house at once. Crowds gathered in the streets of New Boston immediately after Waters announced the confession and Sheriff G. H. Brooks transferred the youth to another city.

Texas.

2987

## Call Off Bloodhounds When they Lead to White Home

HOUSTON, TEXAS—When two sets of blood hounds put on scent to track down a man alleged to have criminally attacked two white women here, persisted in leading a man hunt to a white home the dogs were called off, it was learned here.

When the story of the alleged attack was reported to officials they secured the dogs and started on a hot trail which led to the white home. Not satisfied with the action of these dogs two other were secured and put on the same trail. Again the dogs led the men to the same house and the hunt was abandoned.

More than a hundred race suspects were rounded up, it is said, and the women have so far failed to identify any persons brought before them. This is the second case where dogs have carried the searchers to the homes of whites following reported criminal assaults.